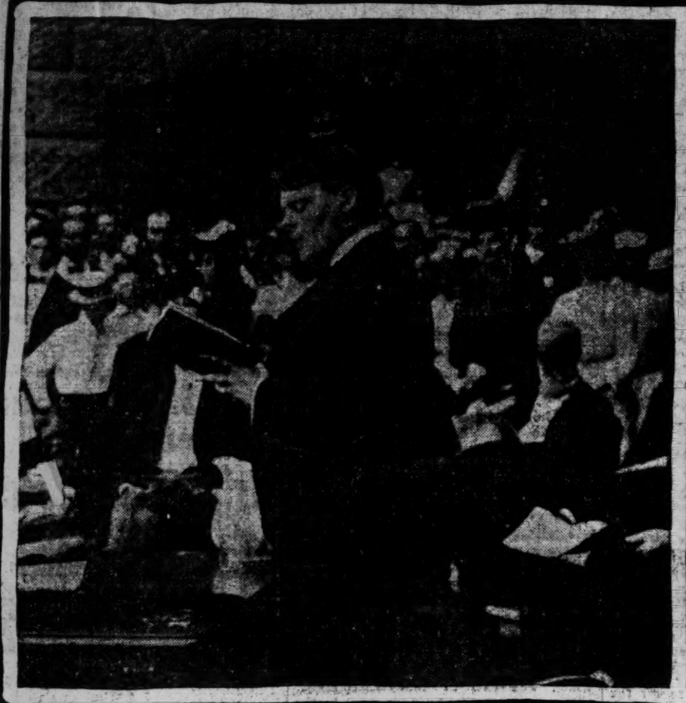
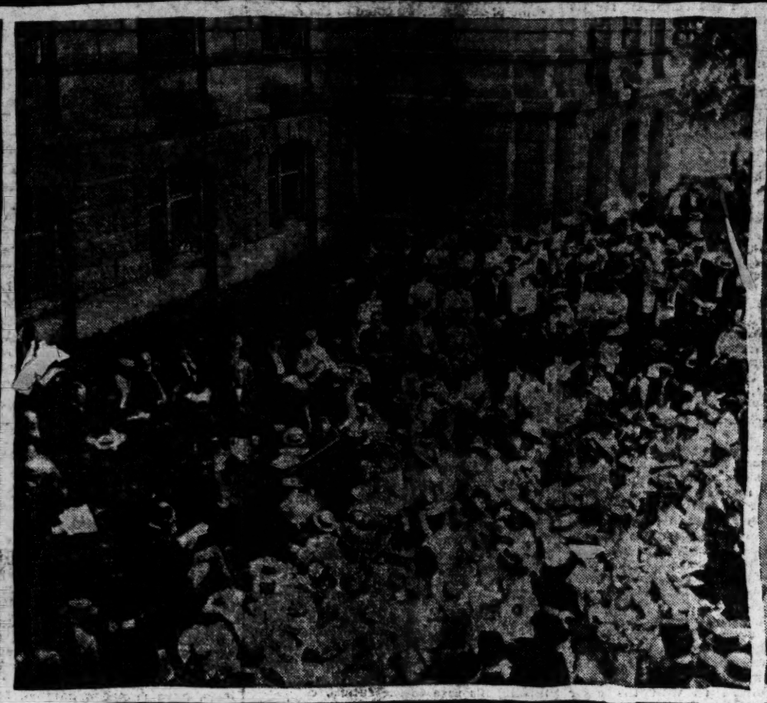
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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DAN CAREY READING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



SCENE AT CAPITOL



A VIEW OF THE PARADE

BANDITS FLEE AND ARMED MEN FAST PURSUE

Half a Hundred Men on Trail of Rock Island Express Robbers.

BANDITS SECURE $600 WITH $90,000 AT HAND

But for the Shooting of the Express Messenger the Robbers Would Have Looted the Safe—Unwilling Accomplice Is Under Arrest.

Chicago, July 4.—With half a hundred men on their trail, and the promise of a desperate battle and probably death for their portion if they shall be overtaken, the two bandits who halted the Rock Island railroad's limited express train at midnight Tuesday and escaped after mortally wounding one of the express messengers, are still at large.

All during the night and through today they pushed on through the farming country, stealing a buggy or a wagon here and there and abandoning the teams when they were too exhausted to carry them farther. Farmers and residents in the little towns in the vicinity of the scene of the raid swept over the surrounding fields and prairies on the hunt, but never a glimpse had they of the fugitives. Occasionally a rumor of their whereabouts was obtained, but the utmost haste in organizing a pursuit failed to overhaul them.

The detectives engaged in the investigation and the pursuit now being pushed all over Illinois are satisfied that the robbers hoped to force the big safe, which contained somewhere in the neighborhood of $90,000, and only the shooting of the messenger defeated them in this project. When they fled they carried with them several packages of cheap jewelry, valued at about $600, and a number of catalogues and patent medicine books, which they apparently thought were bundles of valuables.

One Man Arrested.

Joliet, Ills., July 4.—As a result of the hold-up on the Rock Island road last night, the police of this city have in custody Charles Nessler. He climbed over the tender of the engine and told the engineer and fireman that they must stop the train under penalty of death. Nessler, however, is believed to have been the unwilling accomplice of the robbers, as he obyed their commands at the point of a revolver. In the event of the capture of the thieves, he will make a good witness.

According to Nessler's story only two robbers were concerned. He was beating his way on the bumpers back of the tender and had successfully secured this position when two men also climbed up. They said nothing in particular until Midlothian station was reached. Then one of the men climbed over the tender upon the coal and ordered Nessler to follow. Both men had adjusted their masks to their faces. At the point of a revolver Nessler was told to go forward to the cab and tell the engineer to stop the train half a mile beyond. Thoroughly frightened, he did so.

Thought It a Joke.

The engineer and fireman regarded the request as a joke and laughed. "Look up there," said Nessler. The trainmen did so and saw two revolvers pointing toward them. "This is no joke," said one robber. "Stop the train or I'll kill you."

The engineer shut off the steam and brought the train to a standstill near the Dupont switch. The engine crew were taken back under guard. Nessler was commanded to remain in the cab and keep quiet.

Demand was made on the express messenger and baggageman to open the door of their car under threats to blow it up with dynamite. The door was opened and the robbers rushed in and a struggle ensued and Messenger Kane was shot in the groin. The robbers attempted to open the through safe, but were unsuccessful. The local safe, however, was forced open. It is not known what amount of money was taken. It is reported that a bag of jewelry and some money was found in the safe, but the railway officials say practically nothing of value was secured. The robbers disappeared.

YOUNG TEDDY HURT ON FOURTH

Son of the President Is Wounded by Piece of Flying Bottle.

GREAT CANNON CRACKER PLACED IN OLD BOTTLE

Teddy Touched Match to Cracker, Explosion Followed and a Deep Gash Was Cut in His Forehead—Other Fourth of July Accidents.

New York, July 4.—(Special.)—Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., had his forehead cut open today by a piece of flying bottle.

With his brothers, Kermit and Archie, he was celebrating the Fourth in front of his home in Oyster Bay when he placed a great firecracker in an old bottle.

After the explosion Teddy found his forehead bleeding from a deep gash. Bystanders rushed to his assistance, but he walked to his mother, who sat on the veranda, and asked her to bandage the wound. He soon resumed his merry making.

President Roosevelt decided some time ago that no restraint should be placed on his sons on the Fourth. He had fireworks of every kind sent to the house and the boys started in early yesterday. They fired off toy cannons, discharged blank cartridges from real pistols, sent up large balloons and threw torpedoes at the stables.

All the youngsters were up at 6, and the smell of powder was thick about the Roosevelt home long before 7. Other youngsters from the aristocratic neighborhood came over and helped Teddy, Archie and Kermit get rid of the explosives their father had provided.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt gave a tea to a few guests, and when the spread was over the boys were told to put on their clean clothes and go with their mother to the home of West Roosevelt, across the bay. In the evening there was a gala display of fireworks here. The three boys cooperated with the expert who had charge of it.

"When the president returns to Oyster Bay there will be still another display," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "Various unique pieces presented by the Chinese minister to the president will be set off."

Aeronaut Dies on Fourth.

Mount Vernon, Ill., July 4.—An aeronaut named Hallbrook, from St. Louis, was instantly killed here today. He made a balloon ascension and the parachuto failed to work.

Deadly Work in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—In a Fourth of July celebration by negroes at Stuart, Patrick county, Will Johnson, colored, was accidentally shot and almost instantly killed by Walter Bailey, colored, who was intoxicated at the time.

SNOW FALLING IN WYOMING.

For Twenty-Four Hours the Beautiful Comes Down.

Evanston, Wyo., July 4.—Snow has been falling for twenty-four hours and in the mountains lies on the ground to a depth of 3 to 6 inches. The mercury fell to freezing point. Today the weather has cleared.

Mother and Daughter Killed.

Des Moines, Ia., July 4.—Mrs. Robert Seney and 7-year-old daughter were killed and her son, aged 9, and a guest, Mary Banty, were badly injured by a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train which struck their carriage today at Sioux City.

FORTY-FOUR VICTIMS OF RAILROAD CRASH

BURTON SMITH AND LAWTON MIX

Not Physically, but in a Skirmish of Words.

Fight Over Presidency of Georgia Bar Association Results in Sensational Episode—Smith Is Chosen President.

By Claud Nealy.

Warm Springs, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—A heated fight over the presidency of the Georgia Bar Association and a sensational episode, in which Burton Smith, of Atlanta, and Colonel A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, figured as principals, enlivened and rendered highly interesting this afternoon's proceedings of that body. The two attorneys engaged in a lively colloquy and for the space of a few seconds serious trouble appeared imminent.

Mr. Smith had advanced from his seat to within a few feet of Colonel Lawton and a scene of suppressed excitement ensued, as the spectators momentarily expected a clash.

The disturbance was caused by a remark of Colonel Lawton that he understood there was only one candidate for the presidency and which was misunderstood by the Atlantan. The affair was finally adjusted satisfactorily.

The election followed this incident and resulted in a victory for Mr. Smith, he defeating Major P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah. Major Meldrim was put up by the opposition and received its unanimous backing. The friends of the Atlanta attorney are elated over his election. Feeling was manifested in the contest, several strong speeches being made and the climax came with the Smith-Lawton tilt.

Vigorous Language Used.

The fact that the election occurred this afternoon was a surprise, as it was scheduled for tomorrow. Judge Marcus Beck offered a resolution that the nomination of officers be taken from the nominating committee and the association make the nomination. A debate then followed, in which vigorous language was used. The resolution finally prevailed. Colonel Lawton spoke on the resolution and made the statement above mentioned.

"Did I understand you to say I am a candidate for the place and have solicited votes?" asked Mr. Smith as he arose and approached close to the speaker.

"I have been informed there was only one candidate," was the response.

"Well, you have been misinformed," was the rejoinder.

Colonel Lawton said he was glad to know he was misinformed.

Mr. Smith asked another question:

"What does the gentleman mean by questioning me in this manner?" retorted Colonel Lawton angrily. "I don't intend to submit. I will not be threatened."

Mr. Smith explained he made no threats and the matter ended, although the scene created was breezy. The following is a list of officers elected:

President, Burton Smith; first vice president, P. W. Meldrim; second vice president, A. B. Persons; third vice president, W. W. Bacon; fourth vice president, W. M. Toomer; fifth vice president, W. K. Miller; secretary, O. A. Park; treasurer, Z. D. Harrison.

Executive committee, A. R. Lawton, chairman; T. A. Hammond, Floyd Cleveland, J. R. Burnside.

For Relief of Supreme Court.

The association took action this morning in an effort to adopt a remedy for

Continued on Second Page.

Frightful Catastrophe Caused by Collision of Two Electric Cars in New York.

FIFTEEN ARE KILLED; TWENTY-NINE INJURED

Many of the Injured Are in Serious Condition—The Cars Were All Crowded with Pleasure Seekers and Came Together Head-On.

Utica, N. Y., July 5.—On an electric railroad near Gloversville last night there was a collision between two cars crowded with passengers by which fifteen persons were killed and twenty-nine injured.

For a distance of 4 miles north of Gloversville the Mountain Lake railway, an electric road, connects Gloversville with a popular place of resort, or picnic ground. As it was the Fourth of July the place was crowded with pleasure seekers.

Last night the cars were filled with people coming home from the grounds. At 10:30 p. m., at a distance of about 2 1-2 miles north of Gloversville, there was a collision between two cars, one bound north and one bound south. As a result fifteen persons were killed outright and twenty nine injured, the latter more or less seriously.

As it was a holiday there were many business men among those on the cars. It is impossible to get the names of all at present.

City Recorder Frank C. Wood, of Gloversville, had his back broken and is in a very critical condition.

The Mountain Lake railway tracks follow the side of a mountain, the grade being about 1,000 feet in 4 miles. Coming down the incline the motorman of one car carrying about 70 people lost control of the car, which in a short distance acquired a frightful velocity. Then it met a car ascending the mountain, and also carrying about 70 passengers. The impact was terrific, but for a few moments neither car left the track, the ascent of the one being overcome by the rush of the other, and for a distance of several hundred feet they went on down the incline. Then they left the rails and the dead and wounded were hurled together in an inextricable mass.

At 2:30 o'clock ten bodies, mangled beyond recognition, were brought into Gloversville. Among the victims there are more women than men.

Three Detectives Are Mangled.

New York, July 4.—Three detectives employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey were killed by a train between Claremont and Jersey City early today. Their bodies were found alongside the rails by a track walker. The men were Robert Smith, John Cosgrove and William J. Hanson. The men were watching for freight thieves.

One Killed; Over Twenty Hurt.

Newcastle, Pa., July 4.—One man was killed, one fatally injured and more than a score of others seriously hurt as a result of the worst accident in the history of the Pennsylvania and Mahoning Valley electric railway, between here and Youngstown, tonight.

J. H. Needler, of Edinburgh, was killed, and C. F. Margol, of Trenton, N. J., probably fatally injured.

Two cars carrying nearly 100 passengers crashed together on a curve near Edinburgh, 4 miles west of this city.

MAN-HUNTERS ARE AT FAULT

Convict Harry Tracey Has Eluded the Pursuing Posses.

He Leaves a Bloody Trail, but the Pursuers Are Unable To Follow—Has Killed Three Men Since His First Appearance in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., July 4.—On the roads ambushed and patrolled by guards armed with winchester rifles, Convict Harry Tracey has escaped. His whereabouts in a district of 20 miles radius is absolutely unknown. Sheriff Cudihee's office has been deluged with reports of his appearance. Each rumor was traced to its source. All were groundless. Neily Rawley, shot by Tracey, when the convict killed Policeman Breeze at Fremont last night, died today. Deputy Sheriff Williams has a good chance to live.

Up to this time Tracey has killed three men since his first appearance near Seattle Thursday morning. All three were well known and popular here. This has incited hundreds to join the hunters.

This morning Tracey was seen after his encounter at Fremont at a house on the outskirts of Ballard. He shouted his name defiantly to the occupants and hitched up a horse and buggy. He drove away south of the town of Ballard, in the direction of Seattle. Since then he has not been seen.

AMERICANS BANQUET IN PARIS

Speeches by Senator Depew and Ambassador Cambon.

Paris, July 4.—The banquet given here tonight by the American chamber of commerce was the occasion for a striking display of Franco-American sentiment. Eloquent speeches were made by M. Trouillot, the French minister of commerce; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, General Andre, French minister of war, and M. Jules Cambon, the French minister at Washington.

The hall was handsomely decorated with French and American colors. Among the prominent guests of the evening, in addition to the speakers, were Henry Vignaux, secretary of the United States embassy here; Senator Kearns, of Utah; General James H. Wilson, who was to have represented the United States army at the coronation of King Edward; M. Lepine, prefect of police of Paris; Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, of New York; Deputy D'Estournelles de Constant and Michel Legrace, French commissioner of the St. Louis exposition.

M. Trouillot expressed gratitude for the welcome extended to the Rochambeau mission in the United States and said the volcanic eruption of the French island of Martinique had been the occasion of an eminent display of American generosity.

Senator Depew said that America had been engaged recently in a flirtation, first with England, which recalled the saying that blood is thicker than water, and then Emperor William had stepped in and sent his brother, Prince Henry, to the United States.

"There are no flies on William," said Mr. Depew, "and finally France recalled Lafayette and Rochambeau. We gave England and Germany our eloquence, but we gave France our hearts." (Cheers.)

M. Cambon, whose rising was the signal for the heartiest cheering, said he was pleased to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July with the guests of the chamber of commerce. The more Frenchmen knew of America the more they love her. M. Cambon eulogized President Roosevelt. The speaker recalled the fact that a French frigate had conveyed the first news of the signing of the treaty of independence. Napoleon, he said, when he sold Louisiana worked the destiny of the United States.

GEORGIA STIRS HORNET'S NEST

Boston Resents the Action of Commission in Honoring Dr. Crawford Long.

DR. MORTON IS PLAYED AGAINST GEORGIA DOCTOR

Inhabitants of "The Hub" Still Cling to the Delusion That Dr. Morton Preceded Dr. Long in the Discovery of Anaesthesia.

Boston, Mass., July 4.—(Special.)—A hornet's nest is being stirred up in Boston by the recent action of the Georgia commission in naming Dr. Crawford W. Long as the discoverer of ether as an anesthetic and it is likely that there will be a revival of the bitter controversy which so many years raged over this question and was carried to the halls of congress.

Boston claims this honor for one of her sons and there stands in the public garden a monument to Dr. William Thomas Green Morton, inscribed:

"To commemorate the discovery that the inhaling of ether caused insensibility to pain. Proved to the world at the Massachusetts general hospital October, MDCCCXLVI. Dr. Morton was a dentist and performed his first operation September 30, 1846."

One month later ether was introduced into general surgery.

FIGHT ON CONVICT BARBERS.

Curious Legal Complication Has Arisen in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., July 4.—A curious legal complication has arisen at the state prison through the practice of assigning one or more convicts to shave the officials and inmates of the institution.

The barbers' board law requires that every barber must get a state license and pass an examination as to his personal habits and moral character as well as to his skill with the razor.

Attorney General Douglas, to whom the legal question has been submitted, says the prison barber must have a license the same as any one else and it looks as though the prison would have to hire a civilian barber to trim the frontispiece of the warden, guards and convicts. The question was brought up by the union barbers of Stillwater, where the penitentiary is located.

ATLANTA DONS OLD GLORY FOR JOLLY FOURTH

Whole City Took a Holiday in Honor of the Country's Natal Day.

PENT-UP PATRIOTISM IS GIVEN FULL EXPRESSION

Parades, Torchlight Procession, Public Exercises, Field Day Sports, Sham Battle and Baseball Games Some of the Features.

Atlanta's pent-up patriotism bubbled over and ran riot yesterday.

Never before in the history of the south was there such a glorious Fourth of July. Independence day in Atlanta set the pace for all states south of the Ohio and the Potomac rivers. The Fourth of July, 1902, will go down in history as a day which marked the south's popular interest in the nation's birthday. And when future history is written Atlanta will be given the credit for this revival.

The most prejudiced had but to witness yesterday's celebration in order to have all doubts of the south's patriotism dissipated. Could the shades of the departed heroes who wore the blue and gray and fought for the causes they thought were right have returned to earth and lived again for one brief day in the metropolis of the new south their long slumber would have been more peaceful. For there was a time when Atlanta and the south as a whole forgot to celebrate

Continued on Second Page.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

FORECAST.

Fair and continued warm Saturday; conditions favorable for showers Sunday; light variable winds.

Highest temperature	97	Precipitation for past 24 hours	.00
Lowest temperature	73	Excess since 1st of month	.70
Mean temperature	85	Deficiency since January 1	2.69
Normal temperature	77		

LOCAL

Atlanta celebrates Fourth of July in manner surpassing all former efforts, with song and oratory, decorations and parades and military sports and sham battle.

City insists on assessment of the electric light plant of Georgia Railway and Electric Company at $1,000,000.

GEORGIA.

At a meeting of the bar association at Warm Springs yesterday Burton Smith, of Atlanta, was elected president. He and Mr. Lawton, of Savannah, have a sharp tilt.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson was the orator of the day yesterday at the Barnesville chautauqua. Senator Ben Tillman was heard at Marietta.

SOUTHERN

The Fourth of July was fittingly celebrated at many places throughout the south yesterday, the observance being more elaborate in some instances than formerly.

It is believed that conferences held for the past two days between operators and miners of the Birmingham district mean that the strike is near its end.

DOMESTIC

The Fourth of July was celebrated as usual throughout the United States and by American citizens in foreign countries. President Roosevelt received a great ovation at Pittsburg.

On an electric railroad near Gloversville, N. Y., fifteen persons were killed and twenty-nine injured in a collision.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was injured on the Fourth by a piece of flying glass. He put a giant firecracker in an old bottle and then touched a match to the cracker.

FOREIGN.

King Edward is progressing so favorably that, beginning July 6, the surgeons will issue only one bulletin a day regarding his condition.

The Indian princes were received by Queen Alexandra and the prince of Wales yesterday. Their reception was gorgeous enough to dazzle even the Oriental mind.

FIREMEN MADE A GREAT HIT

Torchlight Procession Was Feature of Atlanta's Celebration.

PROCESSION AND TRIAL RUN WITNESSED BY BIG CROWD

Chiefs Red Wagon and Seventeen Pieces of Apparatus Were in Run—Entire Membership of the Department Took Part.

Atlanta's celebration of the nation's natal day had a brilliant culmination in the torchlight procession and trial run given by the fire department last night. The procession was easily the feature of the day and the firemen were cheered vociferously by the throngs of citizens who lined the streets along which the procession passed.

The procession was led by the drum and bugle corps. Chief Joyner followed in the far-famed red wagon. Behind him came the supply containing Harry Schiesinger, Councilman Malvern Hill, Alderman M. M. Welch, Alderman G. Y. Pierce and other prominent citizens. Seventeen pieces of apparatus followed, consisting of eight hose wagons, three hook and ladder trucks, four steamers and two chemical engines. The entire membership of the department, with the exception of the drivers and those who compose the drum corps, were stretched in two long lines on either side of the procession of equipment and carried torches.

The procession moved from engine house No. 1 promptly at 8:30 o'clock up Alabama to Broad street, out Broad to the intersection with Peachtree, out Peachtree to Harris, where the procession turned about and back Peachtree to the Whitehall viaduct. The torches were not lighted until the turn was made at Harris street.

Made a Brilliant Scene.

The scene presented was one of great brilliance and was watched by a great concourse, which included many women and children. The procession had been advertised less than any other feature of the day's entertainment, but the people had gotten on to it and were out in great numbers.

The inspiring strains of the drums, bugles and fifes of the drum corps combined with the lurid glare from the torches and the bright reflection from the polished brass on the long line of apparatus was a brilliant scene and produced in the crowd that spirit of enthusiasm which only martial music and a well-ordered torch light array can give.

People were packed on both sides of Peachtree street from Harris to the viaduct, but as the procession passed all closed in and followed it in order to see the run down Whitehall street.

When the head of the procession reached the center of the viaduct hook and ladder truck No. 1, which was leading the apparatus, stopped. The drum corps, followed by Chief Joyner and the double line of torchbearers, continued to march until the drum corps reached Mitchell street.

The torchbearers were then placed at intervals along Whitehall from the viaduct to Mitchell and the center of the street cleared. Chief Joyner rode back up Whitehall to the head of the line of apparatus and everything was in readiness for the run.

By this time the crowds who had watched the procession along Peachtree had joined those who had been waiting on Whitehall for the run. It is thought that the crowd along Whitehall from the viaduct to Mitchell street contained more people than have ever been gathered together there before.

At Breakneck Speed.

When the way was clear Chief Joyner gave his gong a sharp clang and down the approach to the viaduct the red wagon went at breakneck pace.

When the chief had reached the Alabama street crossing Walter Dimmock, who drives the pair of handsome blacks that pull the No. 1 hood and ladder truck, loosed his lines and the run was on.

As each piece of apparatus reached Alabama another would enter the run from the viaduct. The crowd along Whitehall street was wild in a second's time and the gallant laddies were cheered to the echo. The seventeen pieces of apparatus went by in quick succession. It was impossible to keep any time on the different teams, but all made records that were amazing to the onlookers. The whistles on the steamers were all at full blast, while the gongs never made livelier music.

The trucks and wagons passed the last torch at Mitchell street under full head. They were checked by the time Trinity avenue was reached and at Garnett street each turned and passed back up Forsyth street to No. 1 engine house. The parade was closed by the drum corps and the torch bearers marching back from Mitchell street to Whitehall to Alabama and up Alabama to headquarters.

The Observance in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., July 4.—The nation's birthday was quite generally observed throughout Texas today. In Dallas business houses were closed after noon and the general public attended the general places of amusement during the afternoon and evening. A joint celebration of the Odd Fellows of Fort Worth and Dallas was held at Arlington and there were many picnics. A heavy rain fell early this morning, making the day cool and pleasant.

Birmingham Patriots Observe.

Birmingham, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—Independence day has been very generally observed here. Most of the stores have been closed and all kinds of outings have been engaged in, the Elks and Hibernians figuring most prominently as entertainers. Some fast maiden races at the fair grounds and several good games of amateur ball added to the pleasures of the day.

MEN--BE STRONG



DR. HATHAWAY,

Recognized as the leading and most successful specialist.

Few men are absolutely free from some organic weakness. Spots before the eyes, dizziness, bashfulness, weak back, loss of memory, aversion to society, etc., are symptoms which you cannot overlook. These conditions can be promptly overcome if the right treatment is given, but experiments with free samples, ready-made medicines, "quick cures," etc., will only aggravate your trouble and make a cure more difficult.

Before jeopardising your future happiness by experimenting with unscientific treatment, I want you to investigate fully my superior equipment for curing you. I have cured thousands where others have failed.

My specialty includes all other chronic diseases, such as stricture, varicocele, blood poison, bladder and urinary diseases, etc., which I treat in the latest scientific manner, and my legal guarantee is backed by the leading banks and commercial agencies. Consultation free either at office or by mail. Send for complete symptom blanks, mailed free in plain envelope. Correspondence confidential.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.,
Suite 23, Inman Building, 23½ South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ATLANTANS MEET AT CAPITOL TO CELEBRATE IN SONG AND ORATORY

THE public exercises held yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the state capitol in honor of the nation's birthday were in every way befitting the occasion.

Long before the hour had arrived hundreds of people thronged the lawn on the Capitol avenue side of the capitol, and when the first notes of the bugle corps heralded the approach of the parade the building and grounds were crowded with a mass of eager people.

The exercises were marked by a rare degree of simplicity and were impressive. The various features consisted of patriotic songs sung by a chorus of school children canducted by Professor Davis, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Dan Carey, and the oration of the day by Reuben R. Arnold. Mayor Mims acted as master of ceremonies and Bishop Nelson and Rabbi Marx delivered the invocation and the benediction.

The speakers' chairs were arranged in a semi-circle out on the grass, facing the group of school children who were in front, occupying comfortable places on the lawn.

Mr. Arnold's oration was a splendid effort, and he was greeted with frequent applause. It was devoid of the profusion of forensic flowers which the old time Fourth of July speech was wont to be burdened and was an impressive story of the nation's struggle for liberty.

The reading of the Declaration of Independence by Dan Carey was greeted with applause.

The children's choruses were all well rendered.

A peculiar coincidence in connection with the celebration was the fact that on the exact spot where the exercises were held once stood the old confederate hospital. Thus it was that where many a bullet-ridden hero suffered and died the new south celebrated the nation's birthday.

Mr. Arnold's Speech.

Following is the full text of Mr. Arnold's speech:

"All sections of our common country join in the celebration of this, the day upon which our independence was declared, 126 years ago.

"The day belongs to us all. For what individual, or class, among us has not felt the protecting aegis of the grand government which was that day launched, and which began its existence among the nations of the earth.

"If, however, there is one section which should feel a peculiar pride in the day; if, because of the part taken in the stirring events of that time, one section is more closely linked with those events than another, it would seem that to the south should be accorded that privilege. The great Virginian, Jefferson, penned the immortal document the adoption of which makes memorable the Fourth of July; the great father of his country, George Washington, defended the principles it enunciated through years of blood, strife and famine; the great Andrew Jackson, another son of the south, inflicted the most signal and overwhelming defeat on the British at New Orleans ever sustained by their arms in the equally important crisis of 1812, when he annihilated the very flower of the British army—the tried veterans who, under Wellington, had driven the armies of Napoleon from Madrid to Paris in continuous and uninterrupted flight, and who never tasted defeat until stern old Andrew Jackson, backed by his Tennessee riflemen, mowed their army down as grass before the reaper.

"For the first seventy years of our national existence, when our constitution was formed, when our policies were being shaped, and we took our place among the stable governments of the earth, it was the guiding hand of the south and its leaders in statesmanship and in arms which controlled our destiny. The vast empire of the west, the boundless plains which stretch from the great father of waters to the Pacific ocean and from Canada on the north to the Mexican gulf on the south, were acquired by the far-seeing diplomacy of that greatest of statesmen, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. As the result of the Mexican war, conducted almost entirely by southern soldiers, and under the leadership of southern captains and a southern president, the magnificent states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California were added to the sisterhood of states.

"The peninsular of Florida was acquired by the work of southern men, after Andrew Jackson had swept Spanish power out of that region, James Monroe being the president of this country at that time.

"To this same man, James Monroe, of Virginia, is due the enunciation of the most important principle which governs our relations to the other republics of the western hemisphere, known to the world as the Monroe doctrine. A principle, the adherence to which has made this government the greatest protector of the western world, and which has so awed the nations of the old world that in any dispute or entanglement with the Latin-American republics this government throughout is treated as a factor to be reckoned with and respected; and thus has resulted the political isolation, freedom and independence of, and a republican form of government for, every spot of land in the new world, except Canada, some of the West Indian islands, and some fragments of territory in South America.

"How small, how hemmed in by hostile powers, how desolate, how weak would be this country today had it not been for the acquisition of territory directly attributable to southern genius, southern statesmanship and southern arms.

Due to the South.

"The creation and independence of this government, and consequently of the country, is due mainly to the south, and in the various crises of our wars with Great Britain it is the south which has contributed most of the soldiers, most of the successful generals and most of the statesmen; and to the south this government owes the fact that today it has the fairest part of the continent for its home, and that its shores are bathed by the two great oceans of the world.

"The custom of commemorating this day is old, but interest in it can never die until the well-being of man—his civilization, enlightenment and progress—shall be things which cease to interest us. These exercises are useful, for in the rush and hurry of our busy affairs, lost in the mad pursuit of our personal aims and ambitions, we become callous to our political and historical past, and grow cold upon the subject of this most beautiful fabric of our government. Reared in an atmosphere of liberty, surrounded with culture and intelligence, ministered to in every want by our marvelous control of the giant forces of nature, free to think, free to write and free to talk, we begin to take these things as a matter of course—fail to prize them at their true worth, and forget at what cost of blood and treasure, and through what centuries of misrule, corruption, error and superstition the world has passed in order to give to us the government we now live under, a government which acknowledges the will of the people only to be its sovereign, and which makes every citizen at once king and subject.

"I fear the greatest danger to our country is this failure to fully realize the inestimable blessings under which we live, so constantly and so freely are they handed forth to us. The denizen of the hills, by intimate association, fails to feel inspiration in contemplating the sublime heights of the cloud-capped mountains, and the dwellers on the coast gaze with heedless eye upon the grandeur of old ocean. Intimate acquaintance dulls the keenest appreciation.

"But those amongst us who have lost, in a measure, their appreciation of this, the grandest scheme of government ever conceived by the mind of man, have but to pause, look around and take their bearings. Contrast us with the other nations of the earth. Contemplate for a moment the horrors of Russian government—serfdom, Siberian exile, the knout; the misrule and corruption of the Latin governments; the union of church and state, taxation without representation, caste, titles of nobility, money and blood wasted upon empty and vain attempts "to raise mortals to the sky," and to elevate beings, who are only men, to the position of rulers by divine right; the subversion of law, the heavy burdens laid upon human effort, the iron rule of caste, which imprisons in a dungeon, as it were, the talents and industry of the individual; the subversion of the civil powers of state to the military element; the industrial slavery of the toiling masses, the suppression of improvement, the encouragement of ignorance in order that the mind of man, knowing nothing better, will not yearn to be free. And even England, which, next to our government, gives its subjects the greatest measure of freedom, we see burdened and ridden and shamed by the spirit of caste and the legal recognition of inequality and of "nobility," which, while lacking in any great governmental power, yet imposes a heavy pecuniary burden upon the people, which could be used to vastly better and nobler purposes. When we contemplate all these things it ought to make us better contented with our country and its institutions.

Cause of Our Greatness.

"The greatness of our government is the direct result of an outburst against such abuses as I have mentioned. We then felt it keenly. The iron hand of arbitrary power had been laid upon us. Taxation without representation had driven us to the point of desperation. The quartering of soldiers in the houses of citizens had brought home to every one most vividly what a boon it was to be free from the grasp of arbitrary power. The offensiveness of those born with a title, and who, because of the accident of birth, claimed to be better than their fellows, goaded to desperation those who knew that they were in every way their equals before earth and heaven. The union of church and state, trials for heresy, burnings at the stake, the tithes levied by the church upon the fruits of labor, gave the people unmistakable object lessons of what bigotry, backed by absolute power, could do to crush out freedom of thought, freedom of conscience and the search after eternal truth. The entailment of estates, the law of primo-geniture, the relics of the old feudal system, the object of which was to make the strong stronger and the weak weaker, and to tie up commerce—all demonstrated to the people that an equal chance to acquire property and its perfect freedom of disposition were necessary, if there was to be any development of commerce, or manufacturing, and any progress in individual effort.

"It does seem as if all ages and all peoples who have inhabited this earth have existed in order to give us the government under which we now live. Experience is the only teacher in matters of state polity at last. Our nation was born at a time when it had conspicuous examples in history which could be of use to cultured and educated men, such as the founders of this country were. They had before them the worldwide history of Europe and of modern times; they knew what had built those nations, and what had ruined them, why they rose and why they fell, and in the framing of our constitution and in the policy of our government, our statesmen of the revolutionary period were moved by wisdom higher and motives purer than perhaps ever actuated any other body of men, and what is good and strong and virtuous in our constitution, and in our governmental policy today, can be distinctly traced to the noble integrity and exalted wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, James Madison, Patrick Henry and their fellows.

Some of the Examples.

"Perhaps it would be instructive to glance at some of the models and some of the examples which our ancestors contemplated in the formation of our frame of government. As Rome was a republic, it will furnish us an interesting study. The first authentic glimpse we get of it was that of a simple republic, ruled by the consuls and tribunes, both of these offices being elective by the people and both being changed every year. We find that under this system the Roman people became strong, virtuous, tenacious and brave; steadily they conquered Italy, then Europe and then all of the civilized world. Then came the period, when, corrupted by conquest and plunder, the people became rich, arrogant, corrupt; the period of Sulla, Marius, Pompey, Caesar; ambitious, gifted and corrupt, and all striving for the power which was slipping from the hands of the vicious and enervated Roman populace, whose only care and anxiety was for 'bread and the circus;' we might call this the aristocratic or oligarchic period of Rome. The third period of the empire, when, after the terrible civil wars in which Pompey, Caesar, Cassius, Brutus and Antony all ruled and all perished, the cold and crafty Augustus reaped the fruits of Caesar's policy and finished what Caesar had commenced—the destruction of the Roman republic; how, the people hopelessly corrupted and enervated, accepted the empire without a protest, and that from the reign of Augustus, commenced the long but steady and sure decline and fall of the Roman empire, so magnificently portrayed by the philosophic Gibbon. All this was well known to our ancestors, and they did all they could to ward off the evils which they knew would threaten this country, as they threatened and at last overwhelmed Rome—military power, undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few, centralized government, arbitrary authority in the hands of rulers and the congestion of population in great cities, matters which now demand our serious attention, and which remain to be fought and conquered if this is to be a free country and we are to continue to be a republic.

"Passing on over the middle ages, which furnish us nothing but one long period of barbarism and ignorance, the only bright spot of which is the wresting of Magna Charta from the tyrant John by the people of England, we come to the history of our English ancestors, pregnant with its lessons of government to the human race. Again we see the horrors which follow government giving its aid to religious bigotry—the stakes, the rack, trials for heresy, the burning out of freedom, withdrawing learning to the church, discouraging the advance of education, enlightenment and science among the populace, accumulating vast church property and withdrawing it from the channels of trade. Again we see the spectacle of a king claiming to rule by divine right. We see the culmination of this doctrine in the loss of his head by Charles I, which perhaps is the first instance in history of the solemn deposition and execution of a king by a voluntary uprising of the people; and in the orderly, decent and just trial of this king there was not the slightest tendency to disorder and anarchy, and the ancient law of the kingdom was applied, even though the sentence which followed destroyed the head of the government. How different from the bloody excess following in the wake of the French revolution.

"Again we see Cromwell, the strongest and most colossal figure in English history, yet illustrating even in his own great person the evils which flow from religious bigotry, despotic government and military rule.

Outburst Against Wrongs.

"With all these lessons before us our government was an outburst against the wrongs which they represent. They were felt keenly then, and to feel them keenly now we have but to contemplate them, and who, in contemplating them, can but love his country? The immortal Shakespeare felt them speaking three hundred years ago: 'For who would bear the whips and scorns of time; the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely; the pangs of despised love, the law's delay; the insolence of office, and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes, when he, himself, might his quietus make with a bare bodkin.'

"In 1776 who could have foreseen the future of this country? And who now, turning his face to the future, can, with prophetic vision, say what our ultimate destiny shall be? For who can look into the seeds of time and say which grain will grow and which will not?' When in 1776 the struggling colonies declared their independence who in his wildest dreams could have seen that in the short space of one hundred years three millions of people, whose dominion consisted of only a strip of land along the Atlantic coast, who were hemmed in by their ancient enemies, the British, on the north, by the wild man of the forest on the west and by the hostile Spaniard on the south, would arise and expand in their might to seventy millions, and, until the whole breadth of a continent would be their home, stretching from ocean to ocean, exterminating the once powerful savage, driving out the Spaniard, wresting a vast empire from Mexico, driving with resistless force the last vestige of Spanish power from the islands of the western hemisphere, and thundering its guns in the far distant islands of the China sea? Becoming the great protecting power in the western world, a bulwark against all attempts at conquest by the old world upon its weaker brethren of the new, and standing as a model of government for all men upon this long misruled globe, who long for freedom, and becoming a power, the very mention of whose name makes tyrants tremble, for in it they see the handwriting on the wall, that the end of government by the few has come, that absolutism is a thing of the past and that the sovereignty of the people has come to stay. Already France (and I love her for it) has established a stable republic in the very midst of monarchial Europe.

Governmental Objects.

"The object of most of the governments of the old world is to repress the individual, keep down his talents and his industry. Ours is to elevate his position and raise him up. If there is a latent spark of genius in him, we bring it out. If he has the energy which can move mountains of obstacles, we turn it loose. As a result of our fostering and protecting care of the individual, we have illumined the world with discoveries and inventions, which have revolutionized commerce and science. We have drawn the electric spark from heaven, and have more than justified the prophecy of the bard to 'put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes.' The mind of man has here reached its nearest approach to the extreme limit of its capacity. Could an Englishman of the eighteenth century come to the earth again, and read a message hurled through the waters of the Atlantic in a dozen seconds, or transmit his voice by the subtle force of that mysterious power which pervades the atmosphere for a distance almost unlimited, or receive a communication which, traveling without any visible agency, and 'horsed on the sightless couriers of the air,' pierces the highest mountains and penetrates the rotundity of the earth, and leaves its language upon a machine constructed by the puny hand of man—or see produced in form and motion, and alive to the eye, the figure of one long dead, or hear repeated in exact intonation the voices of those long since silenced in the grave, or observe the ponderous vehicles upon their iron tracks, propelled with the hurricane's speed, by a power unseen and unheard—he would consider himself among a race of gods. He could not believe what his eyes saw and his ears heard, to be the result simply of the labor and brain of man. All he would see which was upon the earth when he left it would be the sky, the mountains and the ocean.

"To the world our genius, fostered by the freedom of the government and the encouragement given endeavor, has given all these things and more.

"The constant effort of the human race, although occasionally retarded, has been toward bettering its condition. Just as the earth has undergone changes by fire and flood, heat and cold, and as animal existence of one form has followed animal existence of another form in order to produce the present condition of life—so human society has evolved and evoluted, experimenting, first, with one form of government and another—and sometimes without government at all—in order that the errors, mistakes, the failures of its numerous experiments, might give the earth the form of government under which we now live.

"Government, as a rule, has followed racial tendencies. The formation and existence of governments is largely due to great movements of races. Race development is not, accidental, although the initial movements of races are sometimes so. No accident of discovery or conquest will ever finally settle the destiny of a people in opposition to strong and established tendencies and traits of character. The Spaniards first discovered America, but it was just as inevitable that in the struggle for existence the great Anglo-Saxon race of the north would take the fruits of this discovery as that in the final struggle for greatness among the world powers the Anglo-Saxon would outstrip his Latin neighbor. It looked as if the Spaniard, at the time of our discovery, had the conquest and permanent possession of all America in his hand. How our destinies would have been changed had this superficial appearance foretold the final result! But obeying that strong impulse for adventure and conquest which impelled the fierce Viking to brave, with his frail craft, the terrors and storms of the ocean that he might land on strange shores and conquer and destroy all who opposed, and of our Gothic ancestors, who overwhelmed imperial Rome and invaded the Eternal City itself, it was inevitable that on these western shores the Latin should succumb and the Anglo-Saxon, the man of the future, should spread himself over the continent, destroying all who could not assimilate with him, avoiding amalgamation with weaker and inferior peoples, and bringing up to his own high standard all who were capable of sustaining that exalted station.

Not Yet Perfect.

"I will not say that this government is perfect. With our limited capacities, it can be affirmed of no institution fashioned by human hands that it is perfect. Time, and time only, will develop its imperfections, and as they are developed they will be remedied. I have an abiding faith in the efficacy of time. It is the great leveler, the great avenger of humanity's wrongs, the great truth-teller. Before its ravages, prince and peasant meet a common fate, errors topple to the earth, false creeds wither, superstition hides its hideous head, and truth, and truth only, survives.

"While our government was born in a day, it was founded upon the lessons of all time. In our splendid isolation, from our 'coign of vantage' we viewed the world and its past history. Other governments have originated from conquest, accident, or other cause, but ours is the only instance in history where a whole people set to work to evolve a government which would produce the greatest good to the greatest number. Guided by the lessons of time, did they give heed to its voice? That they did our history so far has shown.

"I will not say that this government will last forever. The law of evolution and change which rules all things physical controls also the destinies of nations. We are reminded that 'the cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe itself, yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve, and like this insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff as dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with a sleep.'

"But the impetus that our great republic has given free government and the higher development of man will be felt on the most distant shores of the ocean of time; and as long as the memory of this republic shall last, absolutism, caste and superstition have received a wound which no earthly power can heal."

Fainting Spells

always indicate a weak heart. They are usually preceeded or followed by palpitation or fluttering, and there may be pain in left side, a smothering sensation and shortness of breath. Such a heart should be treated at once, before the disease develops beyond control. Heart disease is as easily cured as other troubles if taken in time.

"I was subject to fainting spells, and many times I have fallen on the street. I was often compelled to sit down while walking to avoid falling. When physicians failed to help me, I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and was completely cured."

CHARLES D. RANDALL.
Ellicottville, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

is especially adapted to remove all irregularities of the heart's action. Sold by druggists on guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

GLORIOUS DAY WAS JULY 4TH

Holiday Was Replete With Many Splendid Forms of Entertainment.

FLAGS FLOATED TO BREEZE FROM MANY BUILDINGS

Nearly All of Atlanta's Stores Were Closed and the City Gave Itself Over to All Forms of Pleasure and Recreation.

Continued from First Page.

the Fourth of July. It was a holiday in name only—a day much the same as other days. Patriotic though the people were, their patriotism found little outward expression. Without seeming to care, the white people of the south allowed the negro to appropriate the Fourth of July to himself and the negro celebrated, in his own fashion, a day which meant nothing to his race.

Atlanta Takes a Hand.

But yesterday! Things were changed. Instead of a motley row of red lemonade stands at the depot surrounded by negroes from the country, the only evidence in days gone by to commemorate the birth of the nation, Atlanta donned her holiday attire and celebrated as only Atlanta can. By 12:30 o'clock every store of any importance in the city was closed. Flags floated to the breeze from window and house top. The streets were thronged with people. Business was suspended. Everybody was pleasure-bent. The busy merchant who might, by keeping his store open, have reaped a harvest, forgot the mad rush for money and mingled with the pleasure seeking crowd. And he never counted the cost. What were a few dollars more or less? Such thoughts were not the thoughts of those who builded the republic. For the time being he was fired with the enthusiasm of his forefathers. He enjoyed the day as much or more than his clerks.

A Glorious Day.

The Fourth of July began at an early hour—began with the small boy, the firecracker and the torpedo. It ended late at night with a torchlight procession, a spectacular run of the Atlanta fire department, red light, skyrockets and unbounded enthusiasm. In between were all manner of interesting events—barbecues, picnics, baseball games, a splendid street parade participated in by the military, field day sports at Piedmont park and the sham battle. Every feature of the day attracted a large crowd.

Of the various features of the day, the sham battle and the exhibition of the fire department at night attracted the largest crowds. Fully 15,000 people witnessed the sham battle; twice as many saw the parade, and when Chief Joyner and his men, mounted on eighteen pieces of apparatus, rushed madly down Whitehall street between the red flames of torches, the street for two blocks was filled with a mass of humanity. And it was by no means an exclusively Atlanta crowd. Thousands came to the city from other towns. It was to the out-of-town visitor that the day was the biggest surprise.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.
It makes life miserable.
Its sufferers eat not because they want to, but simply because they must.
They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.
They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.
The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

PARADE WITNESSED BY 30,000 PEOPLE

Proved a Most Successful Feature as a First Effort.

FIREMEN'S DRUM CORPS LED

Enthusiastic Crowds Lined the Way and Cheered the Soldier Boys. Twenty-Third Infantrymen Got the Invitation Too Late.

Atlanta's first Fourth of July parade was witnessed by 30,000 people and was in every sense a success. The streets along the line of march were crowded with people and great enthusiasm was shown.

The parade was led by the firemen's drum and bugle corps. The ladies made their usual good showing while quite a hit was made by the fife and drum music which was new to many Atlantans. "Yaarab," the healthy goat who is the mascot at No. 1 engine house, had a prominent place in the parade. The drum corps was preceded by a squad of mounted police.

Colonel Robert J. Lowry, marshal of the day, and his staff followed the drum corps and were followed by the Fifth regiment, Georgia state troops, Lieutenant Colonel Clifford L. Anderson in command. The regiment was in campaign uniform and presented a very war-like appearance. The machine gun battery of company M attracted quite an amount of attention. The regiment marched in company formation.

Chief John W. Ball followed at the head of two companies of police, armed with rifles. Atlanta's "finest" never made a better appearance. The military discipline which Chief Ball inaugurated seems to have had a wonderful effect for good upon the department. The appearance of the men spoke eloquently for the excellence of the department.

The Atlanta artillery brought up the rear of the parade with three heavy guns each drawn by four large horses. The bright uniforms of the artillerymen added greatly to the attractiveness of the scene.

The absence of the battalion of the Twenty-third United States infantry was greatly regretted, but was unavoidable since the officers at Fort McPherson were not notified in time to have the troops in the parade. When the invitation was extended leaves of absence had already been given to a large percentage of the men and as they had arranged for numerous excursions it was impossible to recall them.

As a first attempt the parade was something phenomenal and will no doubt be followed by much greater successes in future years.

The parade formed at the intersection of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets and moved from the Erskine fountain promptly at 2 o'clock. The line of march was from the Erskine fountain down Peachtree to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Mitchell, down Mitchell to Washington, and up Washington to the capitol, where the parade disbanded.

MANY STUDENTS CELEBRATE.

Those at Summer Schoool of South Honor Day.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 4.—Seventeen hundred students attending the summer school of the south celebrated the Fourth of July today in appropriate manner at the University of Tennessee. All the students formed in procession by states and marched into the pavilion headed by a brass band.

The teachers adopted what they term the second declaration of independence, a declaration against ignorance. This embodies the belief that local taxation is the foundation upon which a public school system should be built, that more intelligent public interest must be brought to bear upon the schools; that the lines of development in the south must be both agricultural and mechanical. The consolidation of weak schools into strong central schools is favored, as is also the highest training for teachers.

Hearty appreciation is expressed for the southern and general education board.

NEGRO LAWYER IN THE TOILS.

Alleged False Claims for Pensions on Forged Affidavits.

Savannah, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—W. E. Moore, a negro lawyer of Guyton, was arrested today by a United States deputy marshal and brought to Savannah, where he was admitted to bail in $500. The charges against him is forgery, it being alleged that he made false claims for pensions on affidavits which were forged. A rigid investigation of the charges were made by the pension department and the case was turned over to the United States district attorney. Sixteen cases against Moore have been developed. He came to Guyton some years ago from Jefferson county, and at one time he was a Baptist preacher.

The Day in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—(Special.)—There was no special observance of the Fourth anywhere in this state save at Weldon, Southport, Burlington, Morganton and one or two small towns. At Morganton there were speeches by State Treasurer Lacy and State Auditor Dixon and at Weldon speeches by Julian S. Carr and M. H. Busbee. Today was Elks' day at Asheville.

SHAM BATTLE IN AMERICUS.

The Glorious Fourth Fittingly Observed in That City.

Americus, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Americus had a joyous holiday in which the entire city participated. All business was suspended, stores and all public buildings all closing for the day. A dozen picnics and barbecues attracted hundreds to nearby local resorts to feast and dance. The principal feature was the military parade of the Americus Light infantry, including target shooting and concluding with a sham battle. No accident or casualty marred the holiday.

Say! There's Something Doing

at ESSIG BROS., and you'll be "doing" yourself if you fail to drop in and just see what the best in Clothing really is.

$9.90

takes pick and choice of any of our all-wool Suits, worth

12.00, 12.50, 13.50, 15.00

If you wish a SUIT with the style and snap of correctness, in the newest patterns and cut of garment, you should see these suits.

You can post yourself whether you buy or not.

Essig Bros.,

The Popular Clothiers,

37 WHITEHALL.

Bell Phone 2845.

The Next Excursion to Wrightsville Beach North Carolina, July 17, 1902, via SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Operated Under the Auspices 5th Georgia Regiment

Fare for Round Trip $3.50

Rate Open to the Public!

BURTON SMITH AND LAWTON MIX

Continued from First Page.

the overburdened condition of the supreme court, that will probably result in the establishment of several district courts of appeal or effect a radical change in the court system of the state. The relief is expected to carry with it several constitutional amendments. The newly elected president was instructed by resolution to at once appoint a committee to frame a bill affording the desired relief, and present it to the legislature. The committee is to consist of one member from each of the eleven congressional districts and two from the state at large, the president to be ex-officio chairman. President Smith will not appoint the committee until he returns from Indianapolis, where he is to deliver the annual address before the Indianapolis Bar Association.

The relief of the supreme court was the subject for discussion yesterday, and its present condition was presented in an able paper by Justice Andrew J. Cobb. Justice Cobb showed that it is impossible for the tribunal to keep up with the immense amount of work and that some remedy is absolutely necessary. He suggested that a committee be appointed to adopt the most feasible plan.

Judge Pope Barrow, of Savannah; Judge W. D. Nottingham, of Macon; W. J. Miller, of Augusta, and Justice Samuel Lumpkin also discussed the question and asked for assistance. Judge Barrow suggested that three district courts of appeal be established, each to have three judges, who would pass on misdemeanor cases and other small business.

Graduates of Law Schools.

The association voted this afternoon for a law compelling graduates of law schools to stand an examination before being admitted to the bar. Some slight opposition was manifested. The law was recommended by the committee on legal education and admission to the bar, of which Judge Spencer R. Atkinson is chairman.

The association indorsed the invitation of the Atlanta Bar Association extended to the American Bar Association to meet in Atlanta in 1903. Captain W. D. Ellis presented the invitation for indorsement.

O. A. Park read an excellent paper this morning reviewing the work of the bar associations of the United States.

Tonight Judge Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, delivered the annual address, which was a fine effort.

The concluding session comes tomorrow morning. Robert C. Alston, of Atlanta, will read a paper and business will be transacted. The big barbecue was given this afternoon.

ECZEMA; NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50c.

Strikers Accused of Arson.

Winnepeg, Manitoba, July 4.—The Canadian Northern station at St. Jean burned with a large quantity of freight last night. Superintendent Hanna blames the strikers for setting the fire and has offered $2,000 reward for evidence. The strike leaders are equally indignant and offer $50 reward. The building was valued at $2,500. The value of the freight is not known.

J. Irving Pierce Dead.

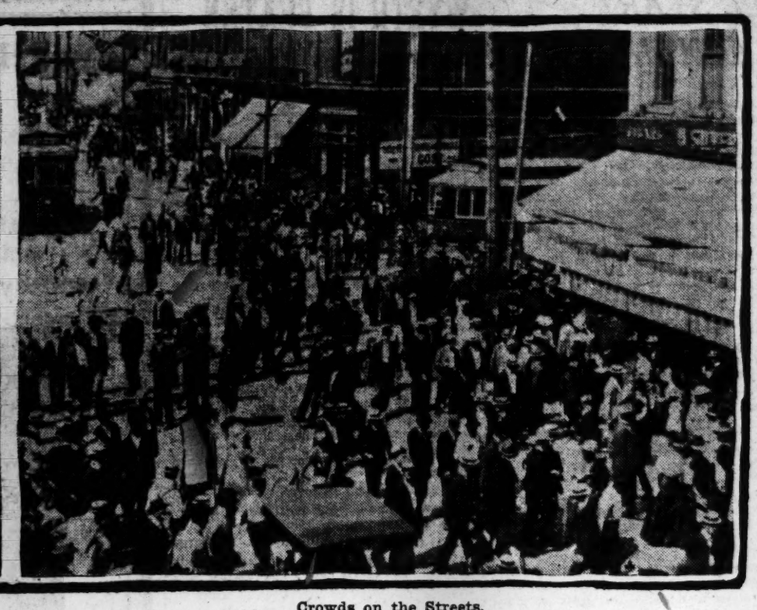
Chicago, July 4.—J. Irving Pierce, for many years proprietor of the Sherman house, in this city, one of the best known hotel men in the United States, died today. He was 75 years of age. Death was the result of a general breakdown.

The Day Quiet in Cuthbert.

Cuthbert, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The day was quietly observed here. Banks observed complete holiday and the postoffice Sunday hours. An occasional cracker and a display of flags were about the only reminders.



A Section of the Parade.



Crowds on the Streets.

"LONG TALKS" IN THE WIGWAM

W. Bourke Cockran and Justice O'Gorman Address Tammany Members.

LETTERS OF REGRET READ FROM BRYAN AND HILL

Nebraskan Says Tammany Can Aid the Democracy by Throwing Influence of the Organization on the Side of Honest Methods.

New York, July 4.—Tammany Hall today celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of American independence. The programme differed little from that of Fourth celebrations held at the Wigwam in former years. W. Bourke Cockran, who recently returned to the Tammany fold, delivered the principal address, and the other "long talk" was made by Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman.

United States Senator George Vest, of Missouri, sent a letter of regret in which he said:

"There has never been a time in the history of our country when the free institutions established by our fathers were in more peril than at present. The announcement is definitely made that we have outgrown the swaddling clothes of 1776 and must join the world powers in trampling upon human rights and the teaching of Washington and Jefferson."

Bryan Sends Regrets.

William Jennings Bryan, in sending regrets, said:

"It is more important that we should so discharge the duties of citizenship as to strengthen our nation's character and perpetuate our government than that we should observe each recurring anniversary of the nation's birth. There is a never ending contest between human rights and man's unbridled greed. Sometimes that greed creates one issue, sometimes another; but whether it manifests itself in the tariff question, the money question, the trust question or imperialism it is the same, for everywhere it tramples upon the inalienable rights of the citizen.

"Tammany can help the democratic party by throwing the influence of the organization upon the side of honest methods and upon the side of honest platforms, platforms which will set forth in clear and unambiguous language the people's side of every issue. Those who employ hypocrisy also resort to trickery to deceive the people, but those who believe in equal rights to all and would deny special privileges to any must rely upon the merits of the cause and make an open and manly appeal to the conscience and intelligence of the people."

Hill Raps oRosevelt.

Ex-Senator D. B. Hill said in his letter of regret:

"The foreign policy of the present national administration in relation to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands is a disgrace to civilization. It repudiates the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The present republican congress has accomplished little or nothing for the benefit of the people. It has not only failed to do justice to Cuba, but it has also failed to relieve the consumers of the United States. The administration's most advertised measure of diluted 'reciprocity' has already come to grief. The astonishing and strenuous defense of General Wood in regard to the Cuban frauds contained in the recent harangue of the perambulating president of the United States on a concedingly non-partisan occasion has fixed the responsibility for the crime upon the administration, which it cannot now avoid.

GEN. MILES TALKS OF PHILIPPINES

He Addresses a Large Gathering at Philadelphia.

PROBLEM IS VERY SERIOUS

The General Says That It Can Only Be Solved by According Full and Impartial Justice to the Inhabitants.

Philadelphia, July 4.—As has been the custom for years, the city of Philadelphia celebrted the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in this city by holding patriotic open air exercises in Independence square. The celebration today was of unusual interest because of the presence of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, who delivered the oration. General Miles was enthusiastically greeted by 5,000 persons when he was introduced. His address was a patriotic one, in which he traced the country's history down to the present time. With reference to the Philippine islands he said in part:

"The problem of the Philippine islands is one of serious moment, involving the expenditure of valuable life and vast treasure. Although the subject is attracting marked attention and exciting bitter discussion, there can be but one final solution, and that must be one in which the honor, the integrity and high character of our government are preserved and maintained beyond any peradventure. Full and impartial justice must be accorded to the ten millions of people who are now at our mercy and whose present weal and future destiny depend upon a nation that is strong and whose people true."

Quiet at Washington.

Washington, July 4.—With the president away and congress adjourned the national capital had a comparatively quiet Fourth of July. All the government departments were closed for the day, and these, as well as the business sections of the city, were deserted. The garrison of the United States soldiers at Fort Meyer, near here, had a celebration with games, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and an artillery salute to the American flag. The Oldest Inhabitants' Association also observed the day appropriately at a suburban resort. The Potomac river resorts afforded an outing to a large number of people.

The police reported that the number of casualties from fireworks was comparatively few,

FOURTH BRINGS THEM AMNESTY

President Roosevelt's Proclamation Read in English and Spanish at Manila.

AGUINALDO DIDN'T LEAVE HIS HOUSE OF CAPTIVITY

He Will Visit Friends Briefly and Then Depart on a Trip—Exiles on Guam Will Return to Manila on a Special Steamer.

Manila, July 4.—President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation was read at noon today in English and Spanish, from a flag-decked stand on the Luneta, after a parade of 6,000 Americans and Filipinos.

Arthur Ferguson, secretary to Governor Taft, read the proclamation in the presence of a small gathering, the heat having dispersed the crowd when the parade ended. The prisoners freed by the proclamation, estimated to number 600, were released without ceremony. Many military prisoners had previously been freed. Aguinaldo remained in the house which has sheltered him since his captivity. He is expected to visit friends briefly and then depart on a trip. His destination is not announced.

The exiles on the island of Guam are expected to return here on a special steamer.

The celebration was typically American, even to the firecrackers. Acting Governor Wright and General Chaffee reviewed the procession and Captain Crossfield delivered an oration. He defended the American policy in the Philippines, predicted the ultimate complete acceptance of American institutions by the Filipinos and denounced the critics of the Philippine policy.

The military have surrendered control of Batangas province to the civil authorities, and with Laguna province organized and General Cailles appointed governor, every province in Luzon is now under civil government.

"AMERICA" SUNG IN FAR OFF LANDS

Fourth of July Is Celebrated in Capitals of Europe.

WHITE SPEAKS AT LEIPSIC

He Pays Tribute to Influence of German Culture in Development of the Republic—How Americans Observed the Day in London.

Leipsic, Germany, July 4.—The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, according to his usual custom, responded to the toast, "The President," at the dinner of the American colony here tonight at which the United States consul, B. H. Warner, Jr., presided. The ambassador cited the German historian Neumann's remark: "In what age or country will you find so large an array of rulers, every one of them a man of integrity and every one of them a man of high capacity, as in the case of the long series of presidents of the United States? Every one, even by the avowed of his enemies, a man of high character and ability."

Mr. White alluded to President Roosevelt's originality surpassing that of any president except Lincoln, and to the variety of his gifts, unequaled by any predecessor except John Quincy Adams. Like Jefferson, he said, "he has a decent respect for the opinion of mankind."

Referring to the St. Louis exposition, Mr. White said:

"He will indeed rejoice in the material prosperity of our country, for it will then be revealed as at no previous display. But still more will he be interested in the contributions which will show the progress of art, science and technical skill, whether of our own or other nations. Especially will he welcome the results of German love of truth and beauty as displayed in scientific, artistic and technical contributions."

After alluding to the influence of German culture in the development of the republic and the enrichment of American civilization, Mr. White said:

"With these feelings the president naturally desires the best relations between the United States and all other parts of the world, especially between the United States and Germany. He has more than once uttered this idea in public, and those who know him best from his expressions in private that German ideals and German devotion to truth and duty are especially recognized and honored by him. Within the past year he said to an old friend who was leaving him in order to return to Europe:

"'I have had love and admiration for Germany from my boyhood. You know me well enough to be sure that when I say a thing I mean it.'

"I may add that as he made the remark quoted a German book by a German professor was lying open on his table just below his hand. Those who know him best know that, with the possible exception of Garfield, no president ever so fully understood what Germany has given and is giving to civilization. But, alas, Garfield was never granted that which he had so longed for and planned for the opportunity to visit Germany and study that which Germany offers. In Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward foreign governments we may be sure he will be firm and strong, but never truculent."

The Fourth in London.

London, July 4.—Several hundred Americans attended the reception given by the United States ambassador, Joseph Choate, this afternoon in honor of the Fourth of July. It lasted from 4 to 6 p. m. Two floors of Mr. Choate's Carlton house terrace residence were packed with Americans, among whom were General Joseph Wheeler and his daughters, Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. DeYoung and all the members of the embassy. A marquee was erected on the terrace where a brilliant gathering listened to American airs played by a band.

Day Celebrated at Queenstown.

Queenstown, July 4.—The Massachusetts state training ship Enterprise and United States training ship Alliance have arrived here, and with the United States training ship Mononganela, which has been here for some days past, made a profuse display of bunting in honor of the Fourth of July. Salutes were fired and there were boat races and other sports. The town was decorated and the British war ships dressed ship in honor of the day.

Americans Celebrate at Paris.

Paris, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in this city by a reception at the United States embassy held by Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the United States ambassador, General Porter, who is now in the United States. It was exceptionally well attended, practically the whole colony being present. Count de Rochambeau and several members of the Rochambeau mission, which recently visited the United States, also called. The embassy, consulate, all the American houses and many other business places displayed the Stars and Stripes.

The American chamber of commerce gives a banquet tonight

Fourth in the Eternal City.

Rome, July 4.—George Von L. Meyer, the United States ambassador, being at Homburg for the cure, Lewis Morris Iddings, the secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Iddings, assisted by Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of Governor Taft, of the Philippines, held the Fourth of July reception at the embassy here today. It was attended by over one hundred Americans. Later in the day Mgr. Seton, of Jersey City, gave a reception to Cardinal Satolli, at which President Roosevelt, the pope and Cardinal Satolli were toasted with great enthusiasm.

Yankees at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 4.—The American colony here celebrated the Fourth of July with a banquet at the Hotel Phoenix tonight at which L. S. Swenson, the United States minister, made an address. Patriotic music was played and the room was appropriately decorated.

The Isthmus Celebrates.

Colon, Colombia, July 4.—The isthmus today celebrated the Fourth of July. The shipping and the public and private buildings were decorated with flags. A reception was held this morning at the United States consulate.

Mexico Celebrates.

Laredo, Tex., July 4.—Independence day was celebrated throughout Mexico today with music, fireworks, speechmaking, etc. Torreon celebrated on a larger scale this year than ever before, $5,000 being spent in making the celebration a grand success.

MEMORY OF '76 ALIVE IN DIXIE

Georgia and Her Sister States Observe the Natal Day of Freedom.

THE STORY OF LIBERTY HEARD IN MANY PLACES

In Numerous of the Cities the Observance Is More General Than in the Past Years—Celebration at the Summer School.

Macon, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—July Fourth was more generally observed in Macon this year than it has been in some time. Nearly all business was suspended in the afternoon and the people went to the various parks of the city and engaged in different kinds of amusement.

Horse races were held at Central City park. An interesting programme of exercises was rendered at the Georgia Industrial home.

A barbecue was served in South Macon under the auspices of the Social Club of Godfrey, at which Hon. Joseph H. Hall was the guest of honor. More fireworks were fired in Macon on this Fourth of July than has been the case in years. There was a large crowd of strangers in the city.

SAVANNAH IN GALA ATTIRE.

Observance There Exceeds All Efforts in the Past.

Savannah, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The Fourth of July was observed in Savannah today as it seldom has been in the past. Thousands of Savannahians left the city for the neighboring resorts, where entertainments of varying descriptions were afforded them.

The crowd that went to Tybee island numbered 3,780, while that the Casino, at Thunderbolt, numbered between 4,000 and 5,000. At the Isle of Hope there was a great crowd and other resorts had their share. At Tybee horse racing on the beach was one of the attractions and surf bathing was another. The several large pavilions were thronged. At the Casino there were vaudeville attractions and fireworks at night. At the Isle of Hope there were yacht races.

In the city the day was quiet save for the fireworks of small boys. The police had little to do.

BUSINESS STOPS IN MARIETTA.

Feature of the Day Is the Firemen's Parade.

Marietta, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The Fourth of July was patriotically celebrated here today. All business was suspended at 11 a. m. The stores were gaily decorated and everything had a holiday appearance.

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the firemen's parade took place. One of the prettiest sights in the parade was the junior department with their little queen.

After the parade, reel races were run. The races were only for time and were considered very good. The streets were crowded the whole afternoon.

How Augusta Spent the Day.

Augusta, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—There was no official observance of the Fourth of July in Augusta except the closing of the postoffice and banks and some places of business and merrymaking. The negro Masons had a parade. There were several barbecues, baseball and at night fireworks and a vaudeville performance. The only reading of the Declaration of Independence and observance of the day in its historic sense occurred at the Enterprise factory, where Superintendent Otis G. Lynch assembles annually all the operatives in the mill and the school and reads the immortal document.

FIELD DAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Governor Candler and General Gordon Among the Visitors.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 4.—Many thousand people from the city and from three surrounding states witnessed the field day events at Chickamauga park under the regular troops encamped here. Among the visitors present were state officials of Tennessee and Governor Candler and staff, of Georgia. General John B. Gordon addressed an immense picnic crowd at Trion, Ga.

GREAT SHAM BATTLE SEEN BY TEN THOUSAND PERSONS

ONE of the greatest features of the day in Atlanta's celebration of the Fourth was the spectacular sham battle at Piedmont park, which was engaged in by about 400 men of the Fifth Georgia regiment.

Fully 10,000 persons were gathered to witness the event. From the Agricultural building all the way round to the Coliseum the terrace was a solid mass of humanity.

Active preparations for the big event had been going on for several weeks. The battle was projected on a larger scale than any which has been previously seen in Atlanta. No pains were spared in the preparation, and every effort was made to have it appear as realistic as possible, and in this the officers of the regiment were eminently successful. As the dense cloud of smoke began to gather over the combatants and the heavy boom of the cannon mingled with the rapid rattle of the musketry several old veterans who were watching with interest the movements of the men could not restrain themselves, but gave vent to their feelings with a vigorous yell, and one wanted his comrades to come with him and join in the fray.

"Boys," he said, "this makes one think of some of the times when we fellows were defending this here very city and trying to keep the Yankees from capturing and burning it."

The battle began just before dusk, while it was yet light enough for the spectators to distinguish the movements of the men, and yet dark enough for the flashes from the guns to be made more vivid.

The battle was planned after that of San Juan Hill. Major W. W. Barker, of Atlanta, commanded the Americans, the attacking forces, and Major Patton, of Rome, commanded the Spaniards, the forces which held the heights. Major Patton had under his command four companies, Company A, commanded by Captain Smith; Company K, commanded by Captain E. E. Pomeroy; Company L, commanded by Captain James F. O'Neill, and Company B, commanded by Captain Harry Anderson, and also the artillery.

Major Barker had under his command three companies, company M, commanded by Lieutenant Preston; company D, commanded by Captain Larry Harrison, and company C, commanded by Captain Erskin.

The American forces, under Major Barker, began to advance from the south over the hill below Agricultural building. The outposts of Spaniards under the command of Captain [illegible] fire on the advance guard of the attacking forces. Major Barker immediately brought up his entire force and compelled the retreat of the outposts. Captain O'Neill was supporting the outposts and he covered their retreat. Major Patton then ordered the full defending force to the front and the battle was then on in earnest. Captain Harry Anderson, of the Spanish forces, advanced and made a flank movement on the left of Major Barker's advancing column, captured the machine gun and came very near routing the entire attacking force. Major Patton from the hill saw the advantage his forces had gained and opened up a terrific fire with the four pieces of heavy artillery. The very earth began to shake and tremble as the cannon came into play. It seemed for a while that the entire attacking force would be routed. The men were falling thick and fast and it seemed that the Spaniards would win the day and hold the fort. But the cool bravery of Captain Larry Harrison saved the day for the Americans, when, at the head of his company, he made a desperate charge and recaptured the rapid fire gun. This restored heart to the Americans, and with a desperate rush they compelled the retreat of the Spaniards under Captains Pomeroy and Anderson. Their retreat was covered by Captain O'Neill.

The Americans, under Major [illegible] then made a general assault upon the fort in the face of a fearful fire, both of cannon and musketry. When the American forces were half way up the hill the mine was set off by the Spaniards, and fully one-third of the attacking forces were blown into utter nothingness. But with true American grit they pressed to the top, captured the four pieces of artillery and compelled from Major Patton the white flag of truce.

With this the immense crowd of spectators went wild with delight and gave vent to their feelings with one mighty victorious cheer.

The delay in beginning the battle was not caused by the soldiers, but was due to the fact that a large number of tickets had been sold to parties attending the ball game. They had been promised the sham battle would not begin until after the ball game, and the ball players did not finish until 7 o'clock, almost dark.

Kodol Digests what you Eat

Dyspepsia Cure

A powerful engine can't be run with a weak boiler; and you can't expect to keep up the wear and strain of an active life with a weak stomach. Our boilers, or rather our stomachs, can't be replaced, and we cannot stop the human machinery while making repairs. But when the stomach is unable to digest enough food to keep the body strong, we can use such a preparation as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat, so that you can eat all the good food you want. The use of such a preparation as this is the only certain way to cure indigestion.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

When you need a soothing and healing application for piles, sores, and skin diseases use **DeWITT'S Witch Hazel SALVE.** Beware of counterfeits.

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CONAN DOYLE'S GREAT SERIAL
"The Hound of the Baskervilles,"
Begins in Tomorrow's Sunny South.
DON'T MISS IT.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Cool Clothes for Men

Here are the very lightest and coolest clothes made. Bargains, every one of them, in the sense that they represent the fullest amount of wear and good looks possible to conjure out of woven fabric at their respective prices. But that is not enough. Back of all, the Muse tailoring stands as sponsor.

Wool Crash—coats and trousers; new Scotch weaves and London plaids, $8.50 to $18.

Flannel Suits.

Unlined serge coats and vests, black and blue; finely made, stayed, sponged and shrunk $5 to $7.50.

Pongee silk coats and vests; solid colors and hairlined stripes—one of the season's favorites—$4 to $6.50.

Black silk coats and vests, $6.50 to $8.

Fine Sicilian coats and vests, beautifully made, $8.50.

Light weight woolen trousers $3.50 to $8.

Summer Vests—white pique, brown linen, and white pique with silk embroidered dot or narrow stripe. Everything that's new in washable vestings, $1.50 to $4.

Got your spring suit early, then you probably need an extra pair of trousers to put on duty.

Worsted trousers, pin stripes and narrow lines $3.50 to $8.50.

Trousers of light weight cheviot in high-class patterns $5.

Cream serge trousers--for swell outing wear--patterned with dark narrow stripe $5.

The Muse Store, 3, 5 and 7 Whitehall.

The ropes of conservatism will hold any business back. One of the first "knots" to undo to get ahead is poor printing. A firm that sends out clean, up-to-date, well-printed business literature, is leagues ahead of the competitor who sticks to the old-fashioned kind—just because he's *always* had it.

THE FIRST KNOT

Let us get you out good, distinctive printing; the difference will open your eyes, and the cost won't be any more

BYRD PRINTING COMPANY
8 South Broad Street Telephones 1560

RICH REALIZATION TAKEN IN A GALLOP

Major Daingerfield Wins the Great Three-Year-Old Event.

WINNER A WARM FAVORITE

Quoted at 1 to 3 in the Books. In the Back Stretch Juvenalis Challenged, but Was Unable To Make Good.

New York, July 4.—The Lawrence Realization, the richest 3-year-old stake in the east, was run today at Sheepshead Bay and 20,000 persons saw F. C. McLewee & Co.'s Major Daingerfield, favorite in betting at 1 to 3, winning in a gallop and lowering The Friar's record for 1 mile and 5 furlongs from 2:48 2-5 to 2:47 3-5.

There were originally seven starters for the Realization, but Yankee and Masterman were withdrawn early in the day. The track was fair. Juvenalis broke in front and showed the way to the main track, where The Rival moved up and led the field by a length passing the stand the first time. Major Daingerfield was third. Turning into the back stretch Wonderly, on Juvenalis, sent him up to the leader, and he and The Rival raced together to the stretch, where Odom, on the favorite, sent him after the field and soon placed him in front. Amid the cheers of the great crowd Major Daingerfield galloped home an easy winner by five lengths, with The Rival second and Goldsmith third.

August Belmont's Mizzen was badly beaten in the double event.

FIRST RACE—The Independence steeplechase, full course, about 2½ miles: George W. Jenkins, 159 (Ray), 13 to 10, won; Rowdy, 148 (F. A. Clark), 6 to 1, second; Somerset, 138 (G. Green), 12 to 1, third. Time, 5:13. Topmast, Miss Mitchell, Adjidaumo, Rising Sun and Facile ran. Rowdy and Topmast coupled in betting.

SECOND RACE—Selling, last 5 furlongs of new Futurity course: Minotaur, 102 (J. Martin), 12 to 1, won; Yardarm, 99 (Rice), 12 to 1, second; Joe Cobb, 117 (T. Burns), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:01 4-5. Dr. Saylor, President, Jack o'Lantern, Lord Turco, Knocknagow, Dark Planet, Fort Wayne, Mount Hope, Irene Mac, Southern Belle, Damon, Yaqui, Squid, Byronerdale, Red Knight and Mennenfield ran.

THIRD RACE—High-weight handicap, 5 furlongs on main track: Cuspidor, 116 (Odom), 7 to 1, won; Connecticut, 111 (McCue), 8 to 1, second; Satire, 114 (Wonderly), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 3-5. Oclawaha, Plohn, Knight of Rhodes, Colonel Bill, Demurrer, Irene Lindsey, Graden and Alard Scheck ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Double event, 6 furlongs: White Chapel, 114 (Shaw), 3 to 1, won; Whorler, 114 (Redfern), 40 to 1, second; Mexican, 129 (T. Burns), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 3-5. River Pirate, Mizzen, Golden Maxim, Prediction and Janeway ran. White Chapel and Prediction coupled in betting.

FIFTH RACE—The Lawrence Realization, mile and 5 furlongs: Major Daingerfield, 123 (Odom), 1 to 3, won; The Rival, 111 (J. Martin), 20 to 1, second (X) Goldsmith, 123 (W. Turner), 5 to 1, third. Time, 2:47 3-5. Juvenalis and (X) Splitthrift also ran. X—Coupled in betting.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, mile and a sixteenth on turf: Kalif, 100 (Rice), 8 to 1, won; Ascension, 96 (Redfern), 8 to 1, second; Cornwall, 96 (J. Martin), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:49 3-5. The Amazon, Alack, Nugget, Jack DeMund, Gulden, Gibson Light and Rosignol also ran.

FAST RACING MEET HELD BY ATLANTA AND MACON

Macon, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—There was a large crowd at Central City park this afternoon to witness the races between Macon and Atlanta horses.

First Race, three in five. Time, 2:20; 2:23, 2:29.

Belle of Macon (Macon), 1, 1, 1.

Molly Painton (Atlanta), 2, 2, 2.

Second Race, two in three. Time, 3:15; 2:17 1-4.

Bessie Wilks (Macon), 2, 2.

McCleary (Atlanta), 1, 1.

Bessie did not start first heat. Two in three. Time, 26, 26 1-2, 27.

Herrington Domo (Macon), 1, 2, 2.

Kate H. (Macon), 2, 1, 1.

Third race, running, two in three; time, 1:31, 2:32.

Hal Patchen (Macon), 1, 1.

Morris W. (Macon), 3, drawn.

Arno (Macon), 2, 2.

Fourth race, exhibition mile; 2:28: Mamie Hatch (Macon), 1. Calvin Clay (Atlanta), 2.

Fifth race, 1 mile; time, 3:02: Mala (Atlanta), 2. Lucy Swift (Macon), 1.

Fifth race, two in three; time, 2:19, 2:27 1-4. Irene S. (Macon), 3, 1; Fox (Macon), 1, 3; Diploma (Atlanta), 2, 2; Esponita (Atlanta), 4; drawn. This heat was called off on account of darkness.

Tonight the Macon horsemen gave a fine barbecue to the Atlanta horsemen.

Jenkins Throws Dan McLeod.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 4.—Tom Jenkins threw Dan McLeod, of Hamilton, Ontario, two straight falls this afternoon at League park. The contest carried with it the title of champion wrestler of America. Six thousand people saw the contest. The two falls were secured in less than an hour.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

ELEVEN HORSES WILL START IN BRIGHTON BEACH HANDICAP

New York, July 4.—The probable starters, weights and jockeys in the Brighton handicap, to be run at the opening of the Brighton track tomorrow, are as follows:

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.
Gold Heels	126	Odom.
Blues	123	Martin.
Port Royal	100	Shaw.
Argregor	109	Bullman.
Ten Candles	118	Wonderly.
Herbert	1—	L. Smith.
Morningside	103	Cochran.
Northern Star	94	Redfern.
Watercure	110	Jackson.
Key Note	99	D. O'Connor.
Petra II	93	J. Daly.

The entries for the other races follow:

First Race—Hurdle, 1¾ miles, seven hurdles: Marylander, 161; Semper Ira, Dr. Riddle, Star Chamber, 154; McGrathiana Prince, 151; King's Favorite, 139.

Second Race—One and one-eighth miles: Bonnibert, 116; Swamplands, Sombrero, 111; Keynote, 101.

Third Race—Selling, 5 furlongs: Cinque Valli, 106; Mennenfield, 102; Ahumada, 101; Warternicht, Fagus, 100; Rapid, 98; Dramatist, 95; Niexus, 93; War Cry, 92; Robinet, 90; Willful, 89; Flamboyant, 87.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs: Monte Carlo, 122; Decoration, 107; Birch Broom, Anna Daly, 104.

Sixth Race—One and one-sixteenth miles, selling: Sir Eges, 123; Vitellius, 112; Sweet Tooth, 107; Criterion, Gulden, 106; Moranda, 101; Paul Creyton, 98; Numeral, 97; Fatalist, 96; Right Away, 94; Locket, Early Eve, 89.

HELOISE IN THE STRETCH COLLIDES WITH DEACON

Boston, July 4.—The trotting card at the Readville track today was made up of seven events. In the 2:24 pace Heloise, after taking the second heat, had a brush in the stretch with Deacon in the third heat and did fair to win out until she collided with Deacon's sulky, throwing herself and driver, Kane. Kane was not seriously hurt. Summary:

2:16 class trotting, purse $500: Promise, blk. g., by Silver Chimes, won; Gold Burr, second; Mary P. Leyburn, third. Gene D. fourth. Best time, 2:12 1-4.

2:24 class pacing, purse, $500: Deacon, r. o. g., by Stemmel, won; Rebe, second; Rex, third. Sultana, Heloise and Diamond King finished as named. Best time, 2:14 1-4.

2:14 trot, purse $500: Pug, gr. g., by Deanwood, won. Ruth M, Alkalone, Hylle Bird and Marion Wilkes finished as named. Best time, 2:12 1-2.

2:14 class pacing, purse $500: Locanda, br. h., by Allerton, won. Carl Wilkes, Stonewood, Gosee, Rex, Minnie B and Burnham finished as named. Best time, 2:11 3-4.

2:12 class, purse $500: Prince Lavalard, g. h., by Lavalard, won. Glory, Volo, Miss Duke, Improvidence and Miss Whitney finished as named. Best time, 2:11 3-4.

2:16 class trotting, purse $500: General Johnson, blk. g., by Lynne Bel, won. Meadow Bell, Colonel Wilkes, Millard Sanders, Bessie H. Timberlake, Miss McDonald and Wyatt finished as named. Best time, 2:13 3-4.

2:16 pace, purse $500: Jessie S, br. m., by Halbraden, won. Jessie H, Quarterstake, View View, Claysehs and Baroness Evelyn finished as named. Best time, 2:11 1-4.

Harness Races at Oakley.

Cincinnati, July 4.—Oakley's only day of light harness racing brought out a large crowd. The feature of the afternoon was the pacing of New Richmond in the 2:09 class. The Gerst stallion won both heats easily and was pulled up to a walk in the second heat, going the route in 2:08 1-4, the first half in 2:02. Results:

First—Beaumont won in two straight heats. Best time, 2:12.

Second—Zephyr won in two straight heats. Best time, 2:13 1-4.

Third—Cousin Madge won in straight heats. Best time, 2:12 1-4.

Fourth—New Richmond won in straight heats. Best time, 2:07.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP ABLY DEFENDED BY GUNN

New York, July 4.—Adam B. Gunn, of Buffalo, who won the title of all round athletic champion at Buffalo last year, ably defended his honors today at Celtic park, Long Island City. The other contestants were Edward S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, and Myer Prinstein, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Gunn by his clever showing in each of the ten events outranked the other two and won again with a total score of 6,260 1-8 points. At Buffalo last year Gunn's total was only 5,749 points.

John Flanagan, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and John R. Dewitt, of Princeton university, contended in an all around weight competition, which Flanagan won easily, defeating his opponent in three of the four events.

There was a long programme of track contests in addition to the all round events and one of them, the 3-mile run, resulted in a dead heat between A. C. Bowen, of the University of Pennsylvania, the intercollegiate champion, and Jerry Pierce, representing the Pastime Athletic Club of this city. Both runners agreed to toss a coin for the first medal and Bowen won.

Summary of principal events:

All around championship: 100-yard dash, won by Edward S. Merrill, Milwaukee, 874 points; Myer Prinstein, Syracuse, 811 points, second; Adam B. Gunn, Buffalo, 755 points, third. Time 10 2-5 seconds.

Putting 16-pound shot, won by Merrill, distance 40 feet 6 5-8 inches; Gunn, 39 feet 7 inches, second; Prinstein, 30 feet 2 3-4 inches, third.

Running high jump, won by Prinstein, height 5 feet 3 inches; Merrill and Gunn tied at 5 feet 2 inches.

880-yard walk, won by Gunn; Prinstein, second; Merrill, third. Time 4:1 4-5.

Throwing 16-pound hammer, won by Gunn, distance 103 feet 3 1-8 inches; Prinstein, distance 67 feet. Merrill failed to score, as all his throws were foul.

Pole vault, won by Gunn, 10 feet 6 inches; Prinstein, 8 feet 10 inches, second; Merrill, 6 feet 6 inches, third.

120 yards hurdle, won by Merrill; Gunn, second; Prinstein, third. Time 17 1-5 seconds.

Throwing 56-pound weight, won by Merrill, 26 feet 9 inches; Gunn, 20 feet 6 1-2 inches, second; Prinstein, 12 feet 2 inches, third.

Running broad jump, won by Prinstein, distance 21 feet 4 inches; Gunn, distance 20 feet 9 1-2 inches, second; Merrill, distance 20 feet 6 inches, third.

One mile run, won by Merrill; Gunn, second; Prinstein only ran half the distance. Time 5:05.

All-round weight throwing competition between John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and John R. Dewitt, Princeton university:

Throwing 16-pound hammer, won by Flanagan, distance 165 feet; Dewitt, 161 feet 10 inches.

Putting 16-pound shot, won by Dewitt, distance 42 feet 4 inches; Flanagan, 37 feet 6 1-2 inches.

Throwing the discus, won by Flanagan, distance 116 feet 5 inches; Dewitt's throws were all declared to be foul.

Throwing 56-pound weight, won by Flanagan, distance 35 feet; Dewitt, 29 feet 11 inches.

Open events, 3-mile run, scratch: Dead heat between A. C. Bowen, University of Pennsylvania, and Jerry Pierce, Pastime Athletic Club, New York; John Joyce, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, third. Time 15:39 1-5.

YANKEE JOCKEYS RIDE WELL.

They Finish in Front at the New Market Meeting.

London, July 4.—The Americans started the day well today at the New Market first July meeting. William C. Whitney's Ayershire Beauty, with Maher in the saddle, won the Fulburne (of 25 sovereigns each with 200 sovereigns added for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs and 140 yards), while J. S. Martin and Clem Jenkins rode Captive Pet and Kroonstad, respectively, the second and third horses.

Maher scored again later by winning the Princess cup of 300 sovereigns for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs, on Smilax.

Astronomer Paye Dead.

Paris, July 4.—Herve A. E. Payne, the astronomer, is dead. He was the oldest member of the Academy of Science, and was born in 1814.

ALICE TURNER A BIG SURPRISE.

Despised Outsider Easily Wins the Independence Handicap.

St. Louis, July 4.—The element of uncertainty entering into racing was never more fittingly exemplified than today at Delmar, when Alice Turner, the despised outsider in a field of the best handicap horses now in the west, and with an inefficient jockey on her back, a horse that form players would not concede even a remote chance of victory, galloped home the easiest of winners in the Independence handicap. Nearest, the favorite, in the second race burned up a lot of money by unseating her jockey and running away 3 1-2 miles. Pettijohn, Bear Lear and Randazzo were the winning favorites.

District Meeting Ends.

Clarkesville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The Elberton district meeting adjourned here today, after a session of three days. It was the largest attendance that has been at a similar meeting in years. The next district meeting is to be held at Elberton, Ga., in 1903.

WYETH IS BEATEN BY GAME ALADDIN

Derby Winner Too Slow for George Bennett's Colt.

WYETH IN SECOND PLACE

And Lucien Appleby Runs Third. The Sheridan Stakes Worth $4,000 to the Winner. Only Three Horses Started in Race.

Chicago, July 4.—In the presence of 20,000 people G. C. Bennett's Aladdin this afternoon won the Sheridan stakes at Washington park, defeating the American derby winner, Wyeth, and the colt which finished second in that race, Lucien Appleby. By a singular coincidence only the three colts which ran one, two, three in the derby, started in today's stake which had most of the western derby colts as eligibles and the result brought as victor the colt which had come in third in the big event on June 21.

Under the conditions of the race Aladdin had 7 pounds the better of the weights as compared with Wyeth and 5 pounds as compared with Lucien Appleby.

The distance of the race, a mile and a quarter, a quarter of a mile shorter than the derby. Wyeth opened in the betting at 7 to 5, Aladdin at 2 to 1 and Lucien Appleby at 12 to 5. At post time Wyeth and Aladdin were each 9 to 5, while Lucien Appleby's price remained about stationary.

The three colts were sent away to a perfect start and Aladdin at once took the lead. He came past the stand a length and a half in front of Wyeth. Lucien Appleby, as usual, trailed behind. Going round the first turn Coburn let out a link suddenly and had a lead of three lengths before the other boys knew what was coming. Then Lyne pushed Wyeth, but the derby colt did not make up the gap between himself and the leader with any great rapidity. At the half mile pole Aladdin was running smoothly in front, two lengths to the good. Around the bend Wyeth was sent along as fast as he could go. On the turn for home he tried to pass Aladdin on the outside, but Coburn pulled out and carried his challenger considerably out of the way. Then straightening him out, Coburn hurried Aladdin on down to the finish, and although Lyne whipped Wyeth, he never seriously threatened the leader and, in fact, narrowly escaped being beaten out for second money by Lucien Appleby. The track was slow and the time was 2:18 1-5. The total value of the stake was $4,745 and the winner's share was $3,160. Weather clear and warm.

FIRST RACE—Seven and a half furlongs: Marion Lynch, 104 (Prior), 2 to 1, won; George Whitney, 97 (Sheehan), 10 to 1, second; Lady Chorister, 103 (Davisson), 5 to 1, third. Time 1:42 2-5. Faquita and Overstreet also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Jack Ratlin, 106 (Dade), 3 to 2, won; Fitzkanet, 115 (Howell), 5 to 1, second; Hanover Queen, 101 (T. Dean), 5 to 2, third. Time 1:18 4-5. C. B. Campbell and Andez also ran.

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs: Sigmund, 110 (Coburn), 4 to 1, won; Gold Bell, 111 (J. Woods), 11 to 2, second; Claude, 105 (Helgerson), 40 to 1, third. Time 1:06 2-5. Senator Morrison, Maghon, Overlace, Eggnogg, Agnes Mack, Maxette, Pageant, San Saragassa and Galax Leaf also ran. Mirrance left at post.

FOURTH RACE—The Sheridan stakes, $4,000 added, mile and a quarter: Aladdin, 122 (Coburn), 9 to 5, won; Wyeth, 129 (Lyne), 9 to 5, second; Lucien Appleby, 127 (Buchanan), 12 to 5, third. Time 2:18 1-5. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE—Seven and a half furlongs, selling: Satin Coat, 109 (Blake), 9 to 1, won; Peat, 115 (Coburn), 7 to 2, second; Lovable, 103 (T. Dean), 12 to 1, third. Time 1:41 1-5. Pyrrho, Amirante, Semicolon, Huzzah and Easterbery also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs, selling: Pompino, 100 (Lyne), 3 to 1, won; Ciales, 106 (Dade), 2 to 1, second; True Blue, 110 (Knight), 3 to 1, third. Time 1:25. Lady Bramble, Bedner, Alee, Herse, Ernest Parham, Queen Victoria and La Garto also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—Mile, selling: Lee King, 105 (Perlee), 7 to 1, won; Tammany Chief, 107 (Lyne), 5 to 1, second; Compass, 101 (Beauchamp), 2 to 1, third. Time 1:48 2-5. Barbara Freitchie, Marshal Neil and Blessed Damosel also ran.

Today's Entries at Washington Park.

First Race—Five furlongs: Captain Arnold, Pericles, Mauser, 108; Flash of Light, Lemco, 105; Capable, George Gibbs, Demontand, Reckoner, Brimful, Will Shelley, Senor, 103; Corsicana, Felice, Grove Queen, Jackful, 100.

Second Race—Mile and a sixteenth: Ben Chance 110; G. W. W., Tammany Chief, 105; Kin- Barley Corn, Dr. Hart, 104; Cherished, 103; Marion Lynch, 102; Ravensbury, 92; Vincennes, 107; Ed Adack, 102; Hot, 92; Lou Hazel, 87.

Third Race—The Great Western Handicap, mile and a half: Six Shooter, 116; Searcher, 112; Nitrate, 103; Hunter Raine, Little Scout, 99; Flying Torpedo, 112; Hermencia, 107; Vinciter, 106. Couple Nitrate, Hermencia, Searcher and Hildreth entry.

Fourth Race—One mile: Federal, 116; Glenwater, Bragg, Hunter Raine, 104; Andy Williams, 94.

Fifth Race—Seven and a half furlongs: Articulate, 122; Bronze Wing, 107; Father Wentker, Waswift, 103; Aline Abbott, 102; Inspector Shea, 98; Prowl, 113; Gonfalon, 104; South Trimble, 98.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs: Vulcain, 112; Sevoy, 109; Heroidade, Jack Ratlin, 100; Elsie L., 95; Wellesley, 110; Wain-A-Moinen, 105; Zibia, 95.

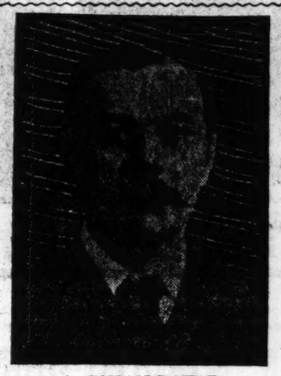
RU-TER-BA is the peer of tonics, because it strengthens and invigorates all the digestive organs.

"THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES,"

By A. Conan Doyle,

Starts in Next Week's Sunny South.

THE author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," "Micah Clarke," "The White Company," "The Great Boer War," "The Green Flag," "The Refugees," and many other novels which have carried the reading world by storm, has written a new complete novel, in which his wonderful detective genius, Sherlock Holmes, is the leading character.



A. CONAN DOYLE.

The Sunny South has secured the serial rights to this novel, and the first installment will appear next Sunday, the 6th instant. The marvelous genius of Dr. Holmes reaches its climax in this weird story. From the opening to the last line the reader's attention is absorbed, and his intellect sharpened to a superlative degree, in endeavoring to keep pace with the weaving of a complicated plot.

Those who love mystery in fiction; who are admirers of almost superhuman deductive logic, and who are enthralled by a vivid, masterly style, will find here all these elements, skillfully controlled by a master craftsman.

If You Miss the First Installment in

THE SUNNY SOUTH NEXT SUNDAY

You Cheat Yourself.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

HARD LUCK CONTINUES TO FOLLOW ATLANTA'S BOBBY

The hoodoo which has been following Bobby Walthour continues to dog his track. In the hour race yesterday afternoon with Harry Elkes at Boston Walthour's motor went to smash after the second mile. Although this put Bobby out of the contest still he made a strong effort and rode 22 miles before he left the track. Part of the time he was behind a slow motor and part of it he was riding unpaced.

Elkes rode 30 miles in 44:32 and was declared the winner. He also established several news records. There was great interest in the race in Atlanta among Walthour's friends and a number of small bets had been put up on it.

The facts of the contest as told from Boston are as follows:

"Boston, Mass., July 4.—(Special.)—Owing to an accident in the second mile, which put him out of the contest, Walthour lost his hour race to Harry Elkes, at Charles River park, this afternon, after being without pace for several miles.

"Walthour retired from the contest at 22 miles, and Elkes went 30 miles in 44 minutes 32 seconds, when he was called from the track and given the race.

"Elkes established these new records: Two miles, 2 minutes 48 seconds; 3 miles, 4 minutes 15 1-5 seconds; 4 miles, 5 minutes 41 1-5 seconds; 5 miles 7 minutes 2 2-5 seconds; 6 miles, 8 minutes 26 3-5 seconds.

Champion Won from Stinson.

Boston, July 4.—Albert Champion and Will Stinson in their 25-mile motor-paced race at the Revere track this afternoon had a hot contest for 17 miles, when Stinson punctured a tire. Champion was nearly a mile ahead when Stinson started again and won easily. Time, 39:55.

Eddie Ball Again a Winner.

New York, July 4.—The largest crowd of the year witnessed the bicycle races at the Vailsburg track today, fully 3,000 being present. The match race, half mile heats, between Iver Lawson and F. L. Kramer, was won by Kramer in straight heats.

E. C. Bald, the old-time champion, came to life again in the 5-mile handicap, winning by 20 yards from the 100-yard mark and received an ovation. Six of the riders fell entering the home stretch, which allowed Bald, who was in front, to win as he pleased. George Glasson, a coming amateur, won the half-mile from the scratch in clever fashion. The summaries:

Match Race—Half-mile, between F. L. Kramer, East Orange, and Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; first heat won by Kramer; time, 2:03. Second heat and race, won by Kramer; time, 1:59 1-5.

Five-mile handicap, professional, won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo (100 yards); Saxon Williams, New Haven (250 yards), second; Edward A. Armbuster, Brooklyn (250 yards), third; time, 10:21 2-5.

Kramer, Lawson and Martin quit.

CONAN DOYLE'S GREAT SERIAL

"The Hound of the Baskervilles,"

Begins in Tomorrow's Sunny South.

DON'T MISS IT!

TECH SUMMER SCHOOL BEGINS JULY 14TH

Applicants for admission and all students desiring individual instruction in mathematics, English and advanced scientific and mathematical subjects will be specially trained by professors of the School of Technology for 10 weeks or shorter term. Applicants for the two scholarships to be contested for September 24 given special attention. For catalogue and descriptive circular, address Lyman Hall, Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

Spend Sundays and Mondays at Tybee, "Where Ocean Breezes Blow."

$6.00 round trip every Saturday night via Central of Georgia railway. Ticket offices 16 Wall st. and union depot.

The Charm of the Summer Sea.

The traveler making his first trip up the Atlantic coast on one of the palatial steamers of the Savannah Line wonders why he never tried it before. During July and August old ocean is at its best. The combination of smooth sea, blue sky and balmy breezes is indescribably delightful, while the tonic of the salt sea air sends you to the dining saloon with that keen appetite which the chefs of the Savannah Line know so well how to cater to.

Practically every luxury and convenience and comfort of the trans-Atlantic grey hounds are to be found on the superb steamers of the Savannah Line, which sail three times a week from Savannah for New York, Boston and the east. It is not to be wondered at that this line is so popular with tourists and travelers who appreciate the relief from the heat and dust and many discomforts of a rail journey during the summer.

Atlantic Beach, Fla., and Return.

Round trip tickets are now on sale every day via Southern railway to Atlantic Beach, Fla., and return for $14.60, tickets good until October 31 in which to return.

Week-end tickets good leaving Atlanta on Saturday night trains returning leaving Atlantic Beach Monday afternoon, $6.50.

Through sleepers over Southern to Jacksonville leaves daily 10:45 p. m. For further information call at Southern railway ticket office or address J. C. Beam, D. P. A.

$3.50---CUMBERLAND ISLAND AND RETURN---$3.50

JULY 7.

Retail Grocers' Annual Excursion.

Special train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches will leave carshed via Southern Railway 8 p. m. and arrive Cumberland next morning 7.30.

Reserve Sleepers if desired at

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE, CORNER KIMBALL HOUSE.

BAD BALL BY BOTH TEAMS

Constant Wrangling Is Responsible for a Very Ragged Game.

ATLANTA WINS IN MORNING BUT LOSES IN AFTERNOON

Crowds Filled Grand Stand and Bleachers and Covered the Field. Baseball Gmes Throughout Country Witnessed by 155,000 Persons.

Standing Southern League Teams.

Teams.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per C.
Nashville	62	40	13	.752
New Orleans	55	37	18	.673
Little Rock	56	31	25	.554
Memphis	54	29	25	.537
Atlanta	55	28	27	.509
Shreveport	56	19	37	.339
Birmingham	60	20	40	.333
Chattanooga	53	16	37	.302

About 155,000 people witnessed the great national game yesterday. Of this number more than 25,000 witnessed the games played by the Southern League, and about 130,000 saw those played by the American and National leagues.

Two games were played in Nashville, Chattanooga being the visitors; two in Little Rock, Shreveport being the home team's opponents, and two in Atlanta between the Atlantas and the Birminghams. In New Orleans there was only one game.

In Little Rock 3,000 people turned out in the morning, while 4,700 were present in the afternoon, a total for the day of 7,700.

In Nashville over 5,000 people turned out, 3,000 in the morning and 2,000 in the afternoon.

The attendance at New Orleans is unknown, but it is safe to say that the Crescent City was not behind Atlanta, where the largest attendance so far as figures are known is recorded.

In Atlanta there were fully 2,000 people out in the morning, while the spectators in the afternoon counted easily 5,000.

By a rule adopted at a league meeting none of this money goes into the pockets of the club owners. It is all pooled in the hands of the president of the association, where it is held in event any member of the association becomes weak and needs financial aid.

Big Crowd Was Disgusted.

Of all the rotten, discreditable games of ball to which Atlantans have been subjected, the exhibition at Piedmont park yesterday afternoon was by all odds the most pronounced and complete.

And the work was before the largest crowd ever gathered to see a game in the Gate City, fully 6,000 ball lovers being in attendance. The grand stand could not accommodate another one, while the bleachers, as well as the new tier of seats to the right of the grand stand, were tested to their fullest capacity. On the sward in front of each seating section were congregated hundreds of men, while on the grass near the score board ladies and children deposed themselves as comfortably as they could in the absence of chairs and benches. So thickly scattered were the people upon the grounds that the managers of the two teams found it necessary to resort to ground rules. Balls sent in the direction of the score board were good for one base only, it mattered not how far they might have gone, unless the ball went over the heads of those calculated to obstruct its progress.

When the game opened the spectators were in a good humor. They were put to enjoy the game, and for the first four innings no lot of ball players were ever given a more hearty, generous, unstinted applause than that extended the visitors as well as the home players. But in the fifth inning the trouble began, and long before the game was over more than one-half of those present were tired, sore and sick of it all.

Manager Pabst showed Henley for the box work with Blankenship behind the bat, Leidy being in his place in center, while Manager Wilhelm presented about the same team he had out in the morning with himself in the box again for the afternoon. Henley started out with a terrific speed and almost before the first half of the first inning was over it was questionable whether or not Blankenship could hold him, and before the completion of the second the necessity of a change was apparent to nearly every one.

Run-Getting Begins.

The run-getting came with the second inning, when a single by Winters, with a base on balls for Leidy, Stouch's sacrifice, Henley's one-bagger and fly-outs by Frank and Blankenship put Winters and Leidy across the plate. As the run-getters came in they were greeted with applause which showed the great interest the large crowd had in the game.

In her half of the third Birmingham tied the score and as the men crossed the plate they were given a generous greeting by the crowd. Atlanta could do nothing in the third.

In the fourth Birmingham added two more and it was during this half of the inning that the questionable work which subsequently became so rank that it lired the spectators began. Smith, first up, sent a nice one out into left and made the initial bag. He reached second on a passed ball. Brown, next up, flew out to Frank and Smith reached third on the return of the ball by the fielder. Henley sent a hot one across the plate and Sorber dropped his bat, rubbed his arm and started toward first, where he rested a minute or two. Wilhelm, next up, thought it a good trick and claimed to have been hit by the ball, but Goodenough wouldn't have it. In a second half the Birmingham team was about the umpire and the argument grew fierce and strong. Wilhelm struck out, while Sorber got his second on a wild pitch which scored Smith. Sorber scored from second on a two-bagger by Delehanty. Uhler made the third out, meeting his death at first.

In Atlanta's fourth Frank got first on Delehanty's error, stole second and scored on Latimer's long single.

Birmingham added two in the fifth. Lauzon and Lawler singled and Dowie struck out, and by Atlanta's slow playing both crossed the plate.

Atlanta Gets a Lead.

The score was six to three against Atlanta when Taylor came to bat in the fifth. On Lauzon's error Taylor got first. Winters went out from pitcher to first and Leidy was given a base on balls. Stouch was given first and the bags were full. Henley hit to short and Stouch was forced at second, Taylor scoring and Leidy going to third. Then Frank singled and Leidy scored. Krug's single advanced Frank, who came home on Stouch's two-bagger. Not only the tieing run, but the run placing Atlanta in the lead showed the deep interest the great crowd had in the game.

In the sixth Birmingham could do nothing, but in that half of the inning Krug, Stouch and Pabst made a fine double play, which cut off what appeared a certain run. Atlanta added one in the sixth, Campbell taking Wilhelm's place in the box. It was on a three-bagger by Pabst, a fly out and error by Sorber and a sacrifice by Leidy.

Uhler opened the seventh and got first by Henley's error. Uhler stole second. Then on Lauzon's hit Uhler scored. Lawler struck out. Dowie got his base on balls, but was run out between first and second while trying to make a steal. On Smith's single Lauzon scored. Brown drove one out for two bags and Smith scored. On Campbell's two-bagger Brown scored, the score then being ten to nine in favor of Birmingham.

All through the inning the Birmingham players were kicking. The slightest decision that gave Atlanta even what Atlanta was entitled to aroused the kicking proclivities of the visitors and time and time again the game was delayed by the entire team gathering around Goodenough at any pretext whatever. The spectators groaned, hissed, called for play and did everything in their power to show Goodenough and the players that their tactics were not only disagreeable, but disgusting. Still it had no effect. The crowd began gathering upon the grounds, forcing their way nearer and nearer the playing lines until at times it looked as though that territory might be invaded.

Goodenough appeared powerless to control the players. More than once he warned Lauzon that he would give the game against him, but it had no effect.

The eighth inning was begun in twilight. The Birminghams were in the lead. They appeared to be playing for time. Balls disappeared and when others were substituted some pretext was presented to keep from using them. A new balls torn from the box was placed in Campbell's hand. He was told not use it, to call for the ball in play. Campbell deliberately threw the ball over the grandstand and yet Goodenough let the game go on. At the end of the eighth inning it was within a few minutes of 7 o'clock, Goodenough called the game. The score then stood ten to nine in favor of the visitors. Crowds gathered around Goodenough and cried, "Lynch him!" "Lynch him!" but the police on hand cared for him and in a few minutes the great throng began leaving the park thoroughly and completely disgusted with everything.

The score:

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Frank, l. f.	4	3	1	2	0	0
Krug, ss.	4	0	2	1	3	2
Blankenship c.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Latimer, c.	3	0	2	3	1	2
Pabst, 1b.	4	1	2	11	1	0
Taylor, 3b.	5	1	1	0	1	1
Winters, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Leidy, c. f.	2	2	0	3	0	0
Stouch, 2b.	4	0	2	4	3	0
Henley, p.	5	1	1	2	5	3
Totals.	35	9	10	24	15	9

BIRMINGHAM—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Delehanty, 3b.	5	1	3	3	0	1
Uhler, l. f.	5	1	0	3	0	0
Lauzon, 1b.	5	2	2	10	0	3
Lowler, ss.	5	1	2	1	3	1
Dowie, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Smith, c. f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
Brown, c.	4	1	1	1	2	1
Sorber, r. f.	1	2	1	3	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	2	0	0	0	2	1
Campbell, p.	2	0	1	0	3	0
Totals.	37	10	12	24	12	8

Score by Innings:

Atlanta	0	2	0	1	4	1	1	0	—	9
Birmingham	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	0	—	10

Summary—Earned runs, Atlanta 2, Birmingham 3; two-base hits, Latimer, Pabst, Delehanty, Brown, Campbell; bases stolen, Frank (2), Taylor, Uhler; double plays, Krug to Stouch to Pabst; bases on called balls, off Henley 2, off Wilhelm 5, off Campbell 2; bases on being hit by pitched balls, Sorber; struck out, by Henley 3, by Campbell 2; passed balls, Latimer (1); sacrifice hits, Stouch, Leidy, Latimer, Lowler. Time of game 2 hours and 45 minutes. Umpires, Cline and Goodenough.

Social Circle 7, Alcovie 3.

Oxford, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Social Circle and Alcovie played one of the most interesting and exciting games of baseball of the season at Social Circle Wednesday afternoon, Social Circle winning by a score of 7 to 3. The features of the game were the pitching of Wilcox, of Social Circle, and the fine fielding of Crovatt, Boyd and Dozier. Wilcox struck out sixteen men, gave two bases on balls and allowed only five hits.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT WASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet, and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

BOYS OF FIFTH REGIMENT ENGAGE IN TUG OF WAR AND CHASE THE GREASED PIG



Walking the Greased Pole. C. D. Thaxton, of Company D, Who Cught the Pig.

THE exhibition of field sports given by the boys of the Fifth Georgia regiment at Piedmont park yesterday was one of the most interesting features of Atlanta's observation of the Fourth.

The field sports vied with the baseball game in attracting the many who were out yesterday to see what was happening in and about Atlanta on Independence day. The crowd began to gather as soon as the parade was ended, and by the time the regiment marched on the field an immense throng was in attendance to cheer on to victory their friends and to laugh with right good zest at the slips made on the greasy pig and greasy pole, and at the extremely ludicrous attempts of the men to run 50 yards with their feet in sacks.

Not a few of the many spectators were those of the fair sex, who showed their weakness and fondness for the soldier boys by the enthusiasm with which they cheered their favorites, and doubtless the presence of these did much to spur the boys on to their very best efforts.

Each company of the regiment had its picked athletes to enter the different events. The men had been in training for several weeks, and showed that they had their muscles under excellent control and were ready for a "tug of war" as well as for a bloody conflict.

Catching the Greased Pig.

The feature of the sports was the catching of the greased pig. Fourteen men entered the contest, two from each company, and the prize offered the winner was the pig. When all was in readiness the pig, dripping with lard, was turned loose, and for about twenty minutes the slippery chase continued. The crowd roared with laughter as some one of the men would make a lunge for the pig and get as a reward only a smear of lard from his waist to the top of his head.

The pig kept the spectators dodging lest they should get their trousers or skirts badly smeared. Finally, after the pig had made a desperate dive for freedom between the legs of Dr. Theodore Toepel, who was master of ceremonies, he was caught by C. D. Thaxton, of Company D, who bore his greasy, squealing trophy victoriously from the field.

The pig will be carried as the mascot of the regiment to Wrightsville Beach camp.

The Tug of War.

Probably the most intense rivalry between the companies was manifested in the tug of war contest. Six of the heaviest men from each of the companies were pitted against each other in the pull, and those not pulling were lined up beside this team coaching and cheering with right good vigor. In the first contest Artillery pulled company B across the line, in the second company A pulled company D, in the third company C showed up better than company M, in the fourth company A outstretched company K and in the fifth the Artillery pulled company C across the line. This was the hardest of all the pulls, and for fully five minutes neither company could budge the other. In the final between the Artillery and company A the A's pulled the cannon men across the line and they were declared winner of the contest.

Dr. Toepel, the physical director of the Atlata Athletic Club, was master of ceremonies. Colonel Harry Silverman and Major W. W. Barker were official scorers.

Captain E. E. Pomeroy was manager of the day.

The events and winners in the contests were as follows:

Walking greasy pole: D. T. Alexander, company K, first; T. Saunders, company B, second.

One hundred yard dash, Claude Battle, company K, first; Ben Sheridan, company M, second.

Tug of war, company A first, Artillery second.

Sack race, Harry Stockdon, company C, first; Charles Kercherisky, Artillery, second.

Three-legged race, Harry Stockdon and H. B. Johnston, company C, first; G. D. Webster and G. R. Sabine, company D, second.

Putting the shot, D. R. Wynne, company D, first, by 39 feet 7 inches; J. H Jenkins, company C, second, by 32 feet

Pig race: C. D. Thaxton, company D, the greasy winner.

The heat was intense, and as a consequence two of the participants succumbed to its effects and had to be carried from the field by their comrades—R. A. Broyles, Jr., of the Artillery, and Harmon Ayres, of company A. The majority of the regiment were, however, as fresh as could be after the exercises and ready for the battle which followed.

ATLANTAS WIN FIRST GAME.

Defeated Birmingham by Score of 6 to 1 in First Conest of the Fourth.

Streit, the new pitcher, was in the box for the Atlantas in the morning game, and long before his work had been half finished the left-hander had made himself a prime favorite with the 2,000 people at the park.

Streit is by no means a big man, neither does he present any decided strength as he works; but he shows himself active, quick, always cool and apparently unacquainted with the rattles. He takes his time about his work, but is not in the least slow.

To support Streit, Manager Pabst presented about the same team he has shown during the past three days. Latimer was behind the bat and before the first inning was over he and Streit were working as well together as if they had been facing each other for months. Krug was at short and he appeared in a humor for work. He was quick, clever and always anxious. None of that listless work he has shown an ability to do in the past was observed, and before the game was over the clever shortstop had about recovered his old friends whom he made sore the first part of the week. Leidy is not at all well, and Blankenship appeared in center field. Apart from that the team was the same Atlanans have been looking upon for some time past.

Details of the Game.

Delehanty, the first man up, connected with the second ball Streit sent in and went to first. Uhler's sacrifice sent Delehanty to second, but in trying to reach third he went out at Taylor's hands, Streit doing the assist in a clever way. Lauzon, the next man up, flew out to Taylor.

Frank hit to Lawler at short and was thrown out at first. Then Krug singled, as did Blankenship. Lauzon's error gave Pabst his first and the bases were full. Taylor let out a two-bagger and Krug and Blankenship came over the plate, Pabst going to third. Then Pabst scored on Winter's sacrifice.

In Birmingham's second Streit struck out two men, but gave one a base on balls, yet not a run was scored.

With two men out Frank was given his base in the second. He stole second nicely and then came home on a wild throw by Brown. Krug produced a single, but went out in trying to steal second.

Birmingham could do nothing in the third, the features of the inning being a strike out by StFeit and a base on balls for Uhler, with an error for Blankenship. He undertook to pull in a high fly out in deep center, but only got his hands on it. He rolled over and over and left the ball for Winters to handle. It was not productive for the visitors, however.

Two runs were added by Atlanta in the third, Krug singled and Pabst drove one out into deep right. It was good for two bags and to second Pabst went. The Birmingham fielder made no effort to get the ball in and Pabst continued his pace until he crossed the plate. The Birmingham manager claimed the ball was foul, and for that reason no effort was made to field it by Campbell. But Goodenough ruled the other way and his ruling went, but not until so much kicking was indulged in that the crowd became disgusted.

Birmingham's only run was made in the fourth. Lawler hit to Taylor and was thrown out to Pabst. Blankenship's second error gave Dowie his first. Smith found a nice three-bagger while Dowie was playing well off the bag, and Dowis crossed the plate.

The Atlanta's team work far surpassed anything of the kind it has shown this season.

The score:

ATLANTA—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Frank, l. f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Krug, ss.	4	1	2	3	3	0
Blankenship, c. f.	4	2	3	1	1	1
Pabst, 1b.	3	2	2	8	0	0
Taylor, 3b.	3	0	2	4	4	2
Winters, r. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Latimer, c.	4	0	0	8	2	0
Stouch, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Streit, p.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Totals.	30	6	10	27	21	3

BIRMINGHAM—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Delehanty, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Uhler, l. f.	1	0	0	3	0	0
Lauzon, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0	1
Lawler, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Dowie, 2b.	3	1	2	5	2	1
Smith, c. f.	3	0	2	3	0	0
Brown, c.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Campbell, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	4	0	0	0	5	0
Totals.	31	1	5	24	13	3

Score by Innings:

Atlanta	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	x	—	6
Birmingham	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

Summary—Earned runs, Atlanta 2; two-base hits, Taylor, Pabst; three-base hits, Smith; bases stolen, Frank, Pabst, Winters; double plays Taylor, Pabst and Krug; bases on called balls, off Streit 4, off Wilhelm 4; struck out, by Streit 7, by Wilhelm 1; sacrifice hits, Taylor, Winters, Krug, Uhler; wild throws, Latimer 1. Time, 2 hours. Umpires, Cline and Goodenough.

Nashville Adds Two Games.

Nashville, Tenn., July 4.—The first game of the double-header between Nashville and Chattanooga was witnessed by 2,000 people. The sensation of the game was the retirement of the visitors in the eighth inning. Chattanooga had three men on base and none out when Molesworth lined a hot one to Abbatichio, who made a double play, and the next man at the bat was easily put out. Score:

	R	H	E
Nashville	0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 x	4	10	3
Chattanooga	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	2

Batteries—Frone and Knoll; Hopkins and Roth.

Nashville, Tenn., July 4.—Chattanooga played a stiff game this afternoon, and until the sixth inning had the better of the argument. The locals solved Dolan's delivery, Abbatichio starting it off with a home run. The game was exciting throughout. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

	R	H	E
Nashville	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 x	4	8	1
Chattanooga	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	7	3

Batteries—Damman and Knoll; Dolan and Roth.

Little Rock Wins Two Games.

Little Rock, Ark., July 4.—Little Rock defeated Shreveport in twelve innings this morning. Skopec gave thirteen bases on balls. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

	R	H	E
Little Rock	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1	6	12	3
Shreveport	0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	7	2

Batteries—Skopec and Lynch; Reuse and McGuire.

Little Rock, Ark., July 4.—The locals landed on Butler in the third and fifth innings of the second game and batted out a victory. Rightfielder Norcum, of the visitors, distinguished himself by a 75-yard dash after a long fly. Guese was effective except in the fourth. Umpire, Keefe. Attendance, 4,700. Score:

	R	H	E
Little Rock	0 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 x	6	14	3
Shreveport	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0	4	10	0

Batteries—Guese and Lynch; Butler and McGuire.

Memphis 4, New Orleans 2.

New Orleans, July 4.—Pitcher Breitenstein and Umpire Kelly proved too strong a proposition for the Pelicans today, Memphis winning by the score of 4 to 2. Breitenstein allowed but five hits and struck out eight men. The biggest crowd on record was at the park. Score:

	R	H	E
Memphis	0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	4	7	1
New Orleans	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2	5	3

Batteries—Breitenstein and Accorsini; French and Abbott.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

Greensboro 4; Charlotte 3.
Greensboro 4; Charlotte 2.
Raleigh 8; Durham 6.
Raleigh 7; Durham 4.
Newbern 4; Wilmington 9.
Newbern 4; Wilmington 2.

Cochran 16, Locust Grove 4.

Cochran, Ga., July 4.—Cochran defeated Locust Grove at baseball again today by a score of 16 to 4. Batteries, Flanders, Foster and Middlebrooks, Combs, Norman and Ham. Strike outs, 10 to 4 in favor of Cochran.

Roanoke 8, Opelika 0.

Roanoke, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—The Roanoke ball team defeated the Opelika team on Roanoke's diamond today by a score of 8 to 0. It was a very pretty game and strictly a pitcher's battle. Bradley, Roanoke's pitcher, is one of the best in the state.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Wins Double-Header.

St. Louis, July 4.—St. Louis outplayed the visitors today. Score:

St. Louis	3 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 —	7	15	4
New York	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 —	5	13	2

Batteries—Yerker and Ryan; Sparks, Blewitt and Bowerman. Time, 1:50. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance 4,500.

Afternoon game:

St. Louis won the second game from New York today, after a pitcher's battle. Taylor let up in the ninth and lost the game. Score:

St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 —	3	8	1
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	3	1

Batteries—Wicker and Ryan; Taylor and Bowerman. Time, 1:42. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance 10,000.

Boston Takes Two Games.

Chicago, July 4.—Boston won the morning game by timely hitting. It was a pitcher's battle from start to finish, in which Willis showed to better advantage. Score:

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	1	4	2
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 —	3	7	2

Batteries—Taylor and Kling; Willis and Kittridge. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Cantillon. Attendance 4,500.

Afternoon game:

Boston outplayed the locals in the afternoon game. They pounded Menefee hard, sacrificed neatly and stole bases at will. Score:

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —	2	6	3
Boston	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 x —	6	13	2

Batteries—Menefee and Kling; Eason and Kittridge. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Cantillon. Attendance 8,500.

Two Games for Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 4.—Only three Brooklyn players reached first base and none got as far as second. Tannehill's great work accounted for this. Attendance 10,500. Score:

Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 —	3	5	0
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	2	6

Batteries—Tannehill and Smith; Newton and Ahearn. Time, 1:30. Umpire, Emslie.

Afternoon game:

Pittsburg won by good all-around playing. Because of the high water, right and center fielders were compelled to play ankle deep in water. Score:

Pittsburg	1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 —	4	13	1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	5	0

Batteries—Chesbro and O'Connor; Kitson and Fuller. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance 10,200.

Even Break at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 4.—Both teams played poor ball in the first game, but Cincinnati was luckier in bunching their hits. Score:

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 2 [illegible] 0 —	7	13	1
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —	2	12	2

Batteries—Ewing and Peitz; Fraser and Jacklitsch. Time, 1:40. Umpires, Power and Brown. Attendance 2,500.

Afternoon game:

Philadelphia succeeded in winning this afternoon on account of the errors by the Cincinnati players. Score:

Cincinnati	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 —	4	12	4
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 —	5	5	2

Batteries—Theilman and Bergen; White and Dooin. Time, 1:45. Umpires, Power and Brown. Attendance 5,000.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Even Break at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., July 4.—Detroit won from St. Louis in the morning game. Mullen weakened in the fifth and was succeeded by Mercer, who held the Browns safe. Score:

Detroit	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 —	4	6	1
St. Louis	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 —	3	9	1

Batteries—Mullen, Mercer and McGuire; Sudhoff and Donohue. Time, 1:50. Umpire, O'Laughlin. Attendance, 4,900.

Afternoon game:

St. Louis won this afternoon's game, the teams splitting even on the day.

Detroit	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 —	2	7	2
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 —	4	11	2

Batteries—Miller and Buelow; F. Donohue and J. Donohue. Time, 1:40. Umpire, O'Laughlin. Attendance, 6,900.

Philadelphia Wins Double-Header.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The home club won from Washington this morning in a pitchers' battle. Score:

Washington	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	1	5	0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 —	3	8	2

Batteries—Carrick and Clark; Mitchell and Schreck. Time, 1:45. Umpires, Carruthers and Johnstone. Attendance, 8,000.

Afternoon game:

The afternoon game was a slugging match, a ground rule aiding the batters. Patton weakened after the fourth inning, allowing the locals to win. Score:

Washington	5 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 —	9	12	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 3 0 8 0 0 —	12	20	2

Batteries—Patton and Clark; Waddell and Schreck. Time, 2:10. Umpires, Carruthers and Johnstone. Attendance, 14,400.

Boston Wins Two Games.

Boston, July 4.—Baltimore's errors proved costly today. Dougherty reached first base twice on misplays and scored each time. Score:

Boston	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 —	5	8	1
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 —	3	7	2

Batteries—Winters and Warner; Shields and Robinson. Time, 1:40. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 4,500.

Afternoon game:

With one out and one run needed to win, Selbach dropped Freeman's long fly to left and Collins crossed the plate with the winning run in the twelfth inning. The game was exciting throughout. Score:

Boston	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 —	5	15	1
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 —	4	8	3

Batteries—Young and Criger; Cronin and Robinson. Time, 2:30. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 8,500.

Two Games for Chicago.

Chicago, July 4.—Wright was wild and was batted hard in the morning game, the champions winning a one-sided contest. Score:

Chicago	1 1 0 5 0 3 0 0 0 —	10	12	2
Cleveland	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 —	2	10	1

Batteries—Patterson and McFarland; Wright and Bemis. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 5,000.

Afternoon game:

The afternoon game was of the highest class, both teams playing brilliantly all the time. Chicago won in a sensational finish. Score:

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 —	3	7	1
Cleveland	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —	4	10	0

Batteries—Garvin and Sullivan; Bernhard and Wood. Time, 1:30. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 10,100.

Grnd Stand Collapses, Injuring Many

Fort Smith, Ark., July 4.—The grand stand at the baseball park near this city collapsed today during a game between a club of Springfield, Mo., and one of this city. A score of people were injured, several sustaining broken limbs.

Chattanooga Wins at Golf.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—In a team tournament today, five doubles, the Chattanooga Golf Club defeated the Knoxville club 63 in a 36 hole match. It was the first appearance of the Knoxville team on the Chattanooga links.

Corsicana's Great Team.

Corsicana, Tex., July 4.—The Corsicana team, of the Texas League, equaled the world's record of twenty-six consecutive games won today by defeating Waco by a score of 5 to 1.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.



Many Needed Items for the Little Folks.

Little folks have as many wants as the grown-ups. In this baby-store of ours it's our never-tiring endeavor to supply these wants with things dainty just as little folks like them, yet well made and durable just as mothers want them.

Items Taken at Random.

Little soft sole kid slippers, ankle button, blue, pink, tan, red, white and black, at.....50c

Arnold's celebrated bands, worked in the light summer weight, all sizes from No. 10 to No. 13, priced from 50c to.....75c

Acme diaper supporters.....25c

Stockinet diapers.....35c

Nurses' aprons, white lawn, with or without bibs, a good quality of lawn and large size, 25c to.....75c

Nurses' caps in organdy, lace trimmed or plain, at 25c, and of dotted swiss at.....35c

Children's muslin drawers, plain with three rows of tucks; first size at 10c and up to sevens at.....25c

White Dresses for Little Girls.

Dainty little dresses in white lawn in all sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and up to 12. Neatly finished with collar, yoke, front and cuffs of embroidery and full skirts. Prices 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and.....3.50

Little girls' dresses in fine white organdy, also in all the sizes from 4 to 12. Made up with collars, yokes and sleeves trimmed with lace interwoven with white ribbon. Well made and good materials. Prices, 4.00, 5.00 and.....6.00

Parasol Covers.

Parasol covers for baby carriage parasols. Brussels net with one, two and more ruffles or stitched with ribbon, at 1.25 and.....1.50

Also in Point d'Esprit with plaited ruffles or elaborately quilled with wash ribbon, 1.75 to.....5.00

Long dresses for infants in white, from 50c to 5.00, 5.50 and 6.00. Also infants' long skirts to match from.....50c

Baby night dresses, neatly trimmed with frills or rows of hemstitching; made in longcloth.....50c

Baby Dresses.

Little long waisted dresses for children from 2 to 8 years; made of white lawn tucked and trimmed with embroidery; skirts and edged neck and sleeves with frill of lace or embroidery; priced upward from.....1.00

Low neck, short sleeve dresses in white lawn with pretty yokes of lace and hemstitching. Some of these dresses are very elaborate with rows of lace inserting woven with ribbon. Prices range from 1.50 to.....7.00

Plain little white mull dresses with tucks and finished with frill neck and sleeves; upward from....50c

We Close Today--Saturday--at 3 p. m.

Today, and every Saturday during July and August, we will close at 3 o'clock, to give our entire force a half-holiday. We close promptly at the hour named.

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Little sun bonnets in pink or blue lawn at.....50c

Sun bonnets in white lawn at 50c, 75c and.....1.00

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One box of slightly soiled baby caps in white lawn, all reduced to close out at one price....25c

Wash pique hats for little boys; plain white or in stripes, at 1.00, 1.25 and.....1.50

Sale of Little Girls' Dresses.

Blouse suits for little girls far underpriced. Many are at a half or a third, or a quarter of the real former selling prices—mere fractions of their worth. Buying the materials at as lit as we have marked these at would be out of the question—short, not having to think about getting up a suit or dress is worth the price alone.

Infants' Department First Floor.

Little dresses for girls, sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10, circular necks and short sleeves, to be worn with guimp, pink and white stripe gingham or solid pink, 1.50 dresses at.....75c

Little dresses for girls, sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10. Blouse suits in stripe percales, finished with large pique collars and cuffs, 1.50 suits at....75c

Linen dresses for little girls, blouse style with large collars, deep cuffs, and four-in-hand ties in stripe material, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00 suits; all one lot at.....75c

Girls' suits in pink or blue stripe percales with large sailor collars, in white strapped with one-quarter inch bands of the material. 1.75 girls' dresses at.....83c

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ATLANTA, GA., July 5, 1902.

The Fixation of Land Titles.

One of the subjects before the Georgia Bar Association deserves the early and serious consideration of legislators seeking to improve the vital conditions of the state. One of the great factors of stability and intelligent stake in the progress of any commonwealth is the diffusion of the ownership of property. That more general ownership is encouraged by the facility and certainty with which the titles to realty can be transferred. And when titles can be certainly transferred and a deed is as sure security as a government bond the power of the people to deal in capital—in money, for instant uses—is established and enterprises are made profitable that otherwise would be impossible.

The Torrens system of land titles has been sufficiently tested to validate all the claims of great advantages made for it, if we believe those who have adopted it. The system is exceedingly simple and can be established with small cost and ease. When once established it relieves myriad apprehensions and makes every acre of land and square foot of city property as available an asset as a United States bond, a bale of cotton or a flawless diamond.

Briefly and simply stated it means that every land title in Georgia shall be registered in its county and advertisement made that at the end of a certain fixed time, if uncontested, the registration shall become absolute, the past chain of titles extinguished and a new deed issued to the owner by the state, that shall be forever thereafter incontestable in any court of the commonwealth and by any sort of legal action. This state deed is the title evidence of title thenceforward when the property described is conferred by sale, or other alienation the old deed is surrendered and cancelled and a new deed to the new owner issues in its stead.

It requires but scant reflection to realize how simple and beneficial such a system of titles would be to a state like Georgia. It would minimize land litigation, make every title to land absolute in the holder of the state deed, and enable the holder to use his land for credit with an ease and benefit that are now utterly out of the question. Such are the claims for the system and we think it at least worthy of the candid consideration of our state legislators.

The New Man.

Considerable discussion is already in progress through the press of both parties as to "the new man," who is to unify the democratic hosts and give a promise of victory to the party in the next presidential campaign.

It is significant that the talk is of "the new man." That is indicative of a strong desire to get away from the men and measures that have created the animosities and divisions in the party in the recent past. The democracy of the nation evidently are anxious to develop new men for any new exigency of issues that have to do with present necessities and future needs is to free democratic government in this country. They want leaders of distinctive democratic patriotism and tried assessed of the courage and skill of strenuous battle. The reassertive spirit of the party demands fresh brain and blood at the front.

There will not be great difficulty in finding the new man when the hour for his selection arrives. Once the lines of the conflict are determined and the plan of campaign becomes visible the setting aside from the eligible list of those who are impossible will occur automatically and their passing from the stage will bring up the reserve line to which years of preparation have promoted men who are worthy in every way to assume leadership and repeat the records of past democratic victories.

The new man will be one who has been loyal to the party and fought unselfishly for the principles it represented. He will not be discounted by the ownership of a record that is tainted with ingratitude, desertion and dickerings with the party's enemies. He will be a man who in accepting the party's nomination and loyalty will put his honor in pledge not to betray it to its enemies.

The new man will be one free of a record that needs to be defended, apologized for or vindicated. He will be the representative of the vital and not the dead issues of the party. He will deal with things as they are and look to the adjustment of things as they should be to guarantee the peace, honor and prosperity of the whole people.

In other words, he will be a wide-awake democrat, without fear and without reproach, fit to lead as he is to serve. He lives and he will be called in due time to take the standard and lead the true democracy to a certain and long-continued victory.

Sunday Memorial Exercises in Congress.

There seems to be comparatively little criticism of the precedent established by congress in holding memorial services on Sunday in honor of deceased members. Most of the newspapers commend this new departure in the proceedings of congress and warmly advocate the adoption of Sunday memorial services as the policy of the future.

Undoubtedly the sentiment of the American people is strongly opposed to the transaction of any public business on Sunday, and comparatively few have been the occasions when congress, under the pressure of urgent necessity, has felt called upon to disregard the sentiment of the country in the matter of holding Sunday sessions. Though committed to no sectarian or denominational standards with respect to Sabbath observance, it has always been the custom of our national lawmakers to reverence the Sabbath day and to adjust the proceedings of congress so as to avoid the necessity of transacting any business whatever on the day which the Christian world has set apart as the day of rest.

However, in devoting the first day of the week from time to time, as occasion arises, to memorial services in honor of deceased members, congress will do no violence to past traditions and no doubt the consensus of public opinion throughout tthe country will sustain the departure. On account of the semi-religious character of the services there will be no violation of the spirit of the day and much time can be saved by the adoption of this course. Care should be taken whenever memorial services are held to avoid conflicting with the regular exercises of divine worship in the churches of the capital.

Some of the over-zealous sticklers for Sabbath observance may endeavor to make it appear that this new departure on the part of congress is only the entering wedge for the transaction of other legislative business on the Sabbath, but we are troubled with no misgivings on this score and can see no cause for criticising the action of our national lawmakers.

New Jersey and the Trusts.

New Jersey is rapidly becoming the great center of the trust aggregations of the United States. Monopolies have wonderful attractions for this ambitious little millionaire state and already New Jersey has more financial syndicates to the square mile than any other state in the union, not even excepting New York.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the state treasury shows a balance of $2,898,202, and this handsome pile represents an increase of half a million dollars over the figures for the year preceding. During the last few years hundreds of big corporations have been chartered under the laws of New Jersey and the annual income derived by the state from these corporate institutions is something immense.

On what seems to be good authority it is said that the amount of money paid by the trusts into the treasury of the state of New Jersey is not less than $2,000,000 per annum, and the figures are constantly increasing from year to year.

The Profits of Farming.

The opinion is often expressed that farming is about the most unprofitable pursuit of the modern man. The growth of that idea is responsible for much foolish discontent and the unwise decisions of many thousands of young men who annually abandon the home farm to seek clerkships, trades and other forms of salaried employment in towns and cities.

Yet tilling the soil is the first divine office given to man. The farmer must of necessity feed all civilized mankind. And the fact is that in this country of ours, in spite of droughts, floods, blights and insect pests, we annually raise food crops enough to give every human being in the land three square meals a day by fair earning and then have thousands of millions of bushels of grains to ship abroad and feed millions beyond the seas.

It is idle to say that farming does not pay. All men are not liars and fools, and the farmers of America least of all. They continue to farm and pay for their land out of its products, and to buy more land, and to buy stock, and make more comfortable homes and—to educate their children above their inheritance in schools that help to enforce the silly fiction that farming is the poorest of trades!

But let us look at Kentucky—because we have not the official figures for Georgia at hand—and see how the farming problem pans out in that fairly typical southern agricultural state. A census bulletin issued on Monday shows that the gross income of farms in Kentucky in 1899, the year preceding the census, was over 21 per cent. That figure is exclusive of animal produce—the $50,000 race horses and $100 Jersey calves! It relates solely to the ordinary agricultural produce of the farms of the state after deducting the value of crops consumed on the farms.

Can it be said with any show of reason that a business so original and independent as farming and that brings 21 per cent on the total investment annually is a failure? Is it not better than railway stocks and bonds at 5 per cent return? Or factory stocks at 6 to 8 per cent dividends? Or trust stocks at 10 per cent? Or United States bonds at 3 per cent?

We need only produce the figures and they tell the story in terms that cannot be contradicted. The wise, thrifty, economical farmer of America—even of Georgia—has the world by the throat, and if 21 per cent income per annum does not satisfy his ideas of profit he can make the world pay more!

Government Telegraph Service.

An initial step has been taken to gradually introduce to this country a government postal telegraph service. It has long been a marvel to Europeans and many of our own people that this matter has been so long ignored by our national administrators. There is nothing in the way of expedition of business procedure so much needed and that promises so certain returns of satisfaction and actual profit.

The question has been agitated heretofore, but the cost of either buying existing telegraph plants, or constructing an entirely new system by the government, has deterred action. Now Senator Penrose has introduced a bill to authorize the postmaster general to contract with any telegraph system now in existence, or hereafter created, for the transmission of money orders by wire between the greater commercial centers of the United States, and to extend the service from time to time as he may find it profitable so to do. In order to encourage competition and low rates all the national rights enjoyed by existing systems are to be extended to new systems as created.

It is said that back of this bill is a strong combination of capitalists who are anxious to build an entirely new telegraph system over the United States for the express purpose of affording its facilities to the government for the transmission of postal telegrams at rates that will cause a tremendous percentage of commercial correspondence to seek the wires.

The proposition is undoubtedly a feasible one in every way and if the bill becomes a law at the next session of congress and an equitable contract is formed between the postoffice authorities and the new company, we may be sure the old companies will also enter the competition, and the day not be long postponed when cheap postal telegraphy for business purposes will be in operation.

This new scheme seems to take away at once the long standing objection to government ownership of the telegraph and yet to secure a service under competition that will serve every purpose that could be effected by a government plant. It is certainly high season that the commerce of this great nation enjoyed cheap wire service, and if this Penrose bill conceals no snake in the grass it seems a very proper one to be promoted.

Fellow democrats, no map is reliable this year that has Illinois marked doubtful. It is going to show up in the old-fashioned Bill Springer style.

Senator Tillman will meet the noble people of Cobb today and he will be lucky if he can enlighten them. They are front-seat folks themselves.

Hooray! Teddy will swing the eagle by the tail at Pittsburg today and what he will say during the act will probably be ample and artistic.

Greene and Gaynor should have fled to Indiana. That is a safe and cheap state for fugitives from southern justice.

Aunt Nancy says "Wimmin has ter suffer enough in Atlanty without having to lay around the polls and suffer!"

What Crumpacker does not know about the negro would keep several magazines busy a long way into the century.

Some of the republican newspapers are now convinced that Hoyt's "Texas Steer" has a very probable plot.

The Pennsylvania campaign will hardly know where it is at until Brer John Wanamaker smokes up.

We are compelled to report that both Mont Pelee and Bill Mason are still active in the same fashion.

Anyhow, Admiral Dewey is one man who talks as he shoots—straight at the mark.

The coroners of the country can now prepare to get busy for a couple of explosive days.

This is the one great day of all the year when the oratorical jawsmiths beat the band.

Henry Cabot Lodge can now go home and take time to cure up his saddle galls.

The Cubans are un-Wooding their governmental system as rapidly as possible.

Anyhow there will be peace in the senate chamber until December.

Local Option's Approval.

(From The Macon Telegraph.)

The attitude of the democratic party toward the liquor traffic is by formal declaration, resultant from a fair primary vote, settled. The right of a county to do as it may is established. The policy and enactments of democratic legislatures which have brought about prohibition in the great majority of the counties of the state without resort to a general compulsory law have been indorsed without reservation, and state prohibition as a political issue has been eliminated.

The Telegraph is glad of it and takes pride in the part it played to bring it about.

OUR GLORIOUS FOURTH; AND WHAT IT MEANS

"At least 500 young men who started out joyously this morning to celebrate the Fourth will be dead before night!"

The speaker was Captain W. B. Burke, who was watching the passing throng yesterday in front of Miller's book store on Marietta street.

"Yes," was the reply of a newspaper man, "out of our population of 80,000,000 it is safe to say that hundreds of pleasure seekers will die today on land and water. Some will be killed in drunken quarrels; some will be the victims of accident and others will die from intemperance, imprudent eating and exposure. Then there will be fatalities caused by fireworks, the firing of salutes, explosions, etc."

"We Americans generally celebrate a great anniversary at a fearful cost," remarked an old timer. "The record of crime on the Fourth is always a black one. Here in Atlanta on that day, in 1871, there was a mysterious homicide which was never explained. Mr. Finney, the owner of a carriage factory, killed one of his workmen in a back room. No witnesses were present. Finney claimed that the killing was in self-defense, but he was indicted for murder. He was never tried."

"Why?" asked a bystander.

"Because he received a pardon from Governor Bullock before the case could be heard in the superior court. Bullock was tender-hearted and the statements made by Finney convinced him that he was innocent, but might have trouble in satisfying a jury. So he pardoned him, and Finney paid a large sum of money to the family of the dead man."

"Was that pardon lawful?" was the next question.

"Don't know. At that time precedents were quoted on both sides when lawyers discussed the subject. The weight of opinion seemed to be against the pardon, but the affair was in the turbulent reconstruction period and law did not cut much of a figure. Human life was cheap."

Yesterday's celebration had the two main requisites—heat and noise. But it was comparatively a sober day in Atlanta. This is the most temperate city of its size in the union, and it has the best and most sensible liquor regulations. Even on days when the saloons are open they are rarely ever crowded. On a big holiday our people patronize the soda founts and only a few indulge in strong drink.

The programme for the day was appropriate and satisfactory. Dan Carey read the Declaration of Independence in capital style; Reuben Arnold's oration was eloquent and patriotic; Lieutenant Colonel Clifford Anderson and the Fifth regiment made a fine showing in the parade and in the sham battle; the veterans of the gray and blue, firemen's drum corps and other features of the procession were all that could be desired, and Charles Haden's address before the Daughters of the Revolution was an interesting contribution to our history.

Still, it was not a systematic, well-arranged celebration and Atlanta has never had one.

We spend money enough and have spectators enough to make a splendid show practicable, but we have never had one on the Fourth.

Over twenty years ago we made a big day of it, when John Milledge, the gallant and gifted descendant of a historic line of ancestors, read the declaration to assembled thousands under the car shed, but we have had nothing equal to it since.

Years ago, when I stood in old Independence hall in Philadelphia and viewed the portraits of the signers of the declaration and took a look at the cracked Liberty Bell, I felt a thrill of patriotic pride.

It is true that the signers of the charter of our liberty all looked like beefy Englishmen, and, in point of fact, were Englishmen under the law, but I have always been glad to hail them as Americans.

The declaration itself strikes most of us as a grand piece of heroic prose, without a flaw, but this impression is mainly due to our early training.

The late Dr. H. V. M. Miller, statesman, scholar and critic, used to tear this document to tatters. He ridiculed its tawdry rhetoric, its surplus verbiage and its exaggerated statements.

The historian who gets his inspiration from that famous paper will give his readers about as much romance as reality.

In Virginia and North Carolina our independence was asserted long before the declaration was signed in Philadelphia.

The spirit of revolt was in the air years before the Fourth of July, '76, especially in our southern colonies, which, according to Edmund Burke and Lord Chatham, contained a larger proportion of liberty loving people than the north.

In every early assertion of independence southern men took the lead—in the Virginia legislature, at Mecklenburg, N. C., and at Philadelphia.

If these southerners did the most of the talking and writing at that time they also did most of the fighting. Every historical record containing the facts shows that the south furnished more troops than the north in the revolution. The north was practically licked and was swarming with tories, when the battle of Guilford Court House, in North Carolina, turned the tide in our favor, and led to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The north has always had a set of active fellows who were better at writing history than in making it. The scribblers and artists up there have been busy for generations magnifying the part their section took in the revolution, and our southern children are still studying their text books and growing up in ignorance of the fact that the men of the south started the war, won its decisive battles, saved the colonies, established the union, formed its constitution and mapped out the policy which has made this the greatest and most powerful nation on the globe.

And yet the south had her share of tories. Thousands of rich and well-to-do people, from the Potomac to the Florida line, feared the confiscation of their property. They did not believe that our raw militia could successfully fight the trained veterans of the king. They were loyal to the crown to the last, and here in Georgia they were so faithful that just before the close of the war they promised to save the state if two additional British regiments were sent to aid them.

The surrender at Yorktown was a great blow to the tories. They had to seek refuge in Canada and in England, and their estates were confiscated by the victors. Those who were too poor to leave were cruelly treated here, and as late as a generation ago it was a common thing in Tennessee and the Carolinas for political speakers to taunt their opponents with their alleged tory ancestry.

The British say that they never had in this country at any one time during the revolution over 7,000 troops. They were 3,000 miles from their base of supplies over the sea and they had to fight bush-whackers and guerrillas in a sparsely settled territory of vast extent, with no transportation facilities. Their historians pretend that the war was a small affair and they claim that they could have crushed us if the game had been worth the candle.

There were statesmen like Burke in the British parliament who stood up for our rights, but men of influence who had lived among us, like John Wesley, did us great damage.

Wesley was active against the colonists after his return to England. He wrote one pamphlet at least and some say a second one against us and abused us in bitter terms for our disloyalty.

Perhaps his persecution in the courts in Savannah had something to do with his course, but this does not alter the fact that he was a great and a good man, worthy of the love and respect of his hosts of followers.

The south should take care of her history before it is too late. Her part in the revolution should be properly presented to the world, and it is gratifying to know that Tom Watson has taken hold of the matter.

Such organizations as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the colonial societies and our historical associations can render valuable help in this needed work, and they deserve liberal encouragement.

Henceforth it is to be hoped that the south will make the Fourth of July what it should be—her anniversary of independence—her own day in every sense.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

WITH THE STATE PRESS.

Americus Times-Recorder: This is the "Glorious," and Americus, along with whatever else remains of the universe, is going to celebrate the occasion right royally.

Savannah Press: "A billion-dollar meat trust would amount to practically the same thing as the billion-dollar steel trust; by the sound, anyway," says The Norfolk Landmark.

Americus Times-Recorder: The isthmian canal question is responsible for 420 columns of speeches in The Congressional Record, Senator Morgan leading with eight speeches and 172 columns.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Editor Sid Lewis thinks that "if the United States court can put a stop to robbery of the people through railroad pooling arrangements it will add a star to its crown of rejoicing in the world to come."

Athens Banner: The platform adopted by the democracy of Georgia in convention in Atlanta Wednesday is one of the finest political documents we have ever seen in some time. It is conservative all the way through and is broad enough for a large majority of the white people of Georgia to stand on.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The platform adopted by the democrats of Georgia is strictly and distinctly a democratic document all the way through. There is not a sentence in the entire platform to which a patriotic citizen could take exception. It is based upon the fundamental principles of our great government, and is in every respect worthy of the hearty and cordial support of every citizen of Georgia.

Augusta Herald: Joe Terrell, the next governor of Georgia, The Herald predicts, will make one of the most popular officials that ever sat in the executive chair. In addition to his great popularity, Joe Terrell is in every way capable of making a splendid state official. It is safe to say that Georgia will go forward during his administration. But the executive cannot do it all. He must be backed by the legislature, by the other state officers and the people.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The state convention took the position that the cause of temperance should not be made a political issue in this state; that the best interests of the people in the furtherance of that cause demand the complete separation of this question from personal and party politics. Probably this is the wisest course that could have been pursued in reference to the question. One of the cardinal principles of democracy is temperance in all things, hence the party deemed it wise to make no radical expression on this question.

SOUTHERN PRESS.

Birmingham News: Maybe the printer was responsible for the absence of Mr. Bryan's name from the platform drawn up by the Georgia democrats.

Montgomery Advertiser: Speaking of planting tobacco in Virginia by moonlight, The Columbus-Enquirer Sun thinks that "doubtless some of the Virginia farmers utilize moonshine for raising corn." You've got it backwards. They utilize corn in making moonshine.

Birmingham News: The Georgia platform very discreetly deals alone with state issues. There is a growing tendency, and a desirable one, in all of the states to pay more attention to the conduct of home affairs. There is something incongruous in the idea of conducting a state campaign upon national issues. The Philippine question has nothing to do with the cost of running the state government. The money issue does not affect the rate of taxation. The questions presented in every state of the union are broad enough and sufficiently complex to call for the patient study and investigation of statesman and citizen. In wrangles over national affairs the state's interests are in danger of being overlooked. The Georgia convention, therefore, was doubly wise in omitting mention of the questions that have brought only disaster to the party and pitching their campaign along the lines of local issues.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: One cannot help being amused at Hanna, Spooner and the rest of the Panama "rooters." When Senator Morgan wanted to investigate the Panama lobby, which is said to have been maintained by the transcontinental railroads, and to ascertain the amount of speculation in the Panama affair, Hanna and Spooner indignantly protested. They said there was no lobby, that this was a reflection on the senate, and they insisted on stifling inquiry. Now if there were no grounds for Morgan's suspicions, any person of adult intelligence knows that Hanna and Spooner would have courted an investigation. This would have put a quietus forever on the senator from Alabama. Furthermore, if Senator Morgan's statement were a reflection on the senate, or in the nature of a charge against the senate, the proper way to meet it was by publicity, not silence. Innocent men when accused of crime do not seek to stifle investigation; they invite it. The incident will have a tendency to strengthen the public conviction that there is a mine of crookedness beneath the Panama scheme. Hanna and Spooner do protest too much.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Augusta Herald: Atlanta has been left once. Omaha is the first American city to develop a case of perityphilitis.

Rome Tribune: An Atlanta man in Memphis the other day declared that perityphilitis was once epidemic in the Gate City.

Macon News: Atlanta hisses Mr. Roosevelt's picture and will not patronize the farmers' convention if the president comes.

Darien Gazette: All the Georgia mayors will meet in Atlanta soon and talk over matters. No fines or costs on this occasion.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun. It is thought that as soon as Atlanta wins another game of ball the depot question may be taken up and settled.

Darien Gazette: We are afraid that Atlanta is not going to get that new depot. If she fails it will be about the first time she ever fell down in any of her efforts.

Madison Advertiser: Atlanta had a sociological convention last week. If theoretical discussions could only reach the social problems they would be worth their bulk in gold.

Dahlonega Nugget: Women must be careful how they snap old pistols in their husband's faces. One had to pay a fine of $50.75 for this foolish act in Atlanta last week.

Moultrie Observer: Now Atlanta women want to be allowed to vote in the city elections. They can't be criticised. They have only imbued some of the nerve of their husbands.

Statesboro News: Gom Joe Hall will not have to bother himself about the new depot in Atlanta, as the Southern railway will build its own depot. Joe will yet see his folly on this question.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: It is hard to tell which of the important events Atlanta will pull off first—win a game of baseball or build a new union depot. Both seem to be among the impossibilities.

Savannah Morning News: Possibly those Atlanta soldiers who are going into encampment at Wrightsville Sound, N. C., deem it wise to get a long ways from home for their "military instructions."

TRUSTS MUST BE HANDLED DECLARES THE PRESIDENT

Addressing a Great Gathering at Pittsburg, Roosevelt Asserts That Special Legislation Is Needed--Reciprocity Must Also Be Granted to Cuba.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—Half a million persons greeted President Theodore Roosevelt in Pittsburg today. They came not only from Pittsburg and Alleghany, but from the scores of industrial towns within a hundred miles of the city. It was the distinguished guest's first visit to Pittsburg as president, and his welcome was most enthusiastic. From the union station to the speaker's stand in Schenly park, near 4 miles away, it was one continuous cheer.

When the president stepped from his car at union station he was escorted to the main entrance, where his carriage and those provided for the reception committee were standing.

Those who entered the carriage with President Roosevelt were City Recorder H. O. Brown, United States Attorney General P. C. Knox and George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president.

The other carriages in waiting were promptly filled by the reception committee. The bugler of Sheridan troop sounded the assembly call, which was a signal for Brigadier General John A. Wylie, commander of the military escort, to order the movement of the column. The marchers numbered 3,000 men.

Flags and Bunting.

Flags and bunting fluttered everywhere along the course of parade. People hung from windows of tall skyscrapers, yelling themselves hoarse in greeting of the nation's chief executive. The greatest ovation came as the line passed up canyonlike Fifth avenue to the top of Grant's hill. Tall buildings on either side of the street offered fine vantage points for spectators. Every window in the immense buildings was filled with enthusiastic people, women predominating. When the head of the military escort reached a position opposite the speakers' stand it was halted and stood in company front, with arms at present. As the president and those in carriages passed in review the band struck up the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The music was fairly drowned by the cheering of the multitude of 200,000 persons in the stand and occupying vantage points on the amphitheaterlike hillside, which rose in front.

The United German Societies of Alleghany, stationed at one side of the stand, and made up of 600 voices, then sang "The Star Spangled Banner." At the close of the song the invocation was pronounced by Rev. John H. Prugh. The Declaration of Independence was read by Brigadier General Willis J. Hulings, and then followed the oration of the day by the president.

The President Speaks.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or rather we have had, as every generation must have many tasks to do, tasks affecting us abroad, and one of those tasks having been done as it has been, has signalled our entry into a larger world. (Applause.)

"And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing peace in the Philippines and the acknowledgment to the army of the praise so richly due. (Continued applause and cheers.)

"We said Cuba should become a free republic, and we have kept our word. (Loud applause.) To have turned Cuba over to the hands of its own people immediately after the withdrawal of the Spanish flag would have meant ruin and chaos. We established a government in the islands; we established peace and order. And then, when in the fullness of time we felt they could walk alone, we turned over the government to them, and now the beautiful Queen of the Antiles has started on her course as a free republic among the nations of the earth. (Applause.)

"But there is one thing—our policy toward Cuba has not yet met with its entire fruition. It will meet with it. (Applause.) Cuba must occupy a peculiar relation to us in the field of international politics. She must, in the larger sense, be a part of the general political system in international affairs of which this republic stands as the head. She has assented to that view, and in return this nation is bound to give her special economic privileges not given to other nations. (Loud applause.)

"I regret that a measure of reciprocity with Cuba is not already embodied in statute or in treaty, but it will be just as sure as fate. (Loud applause.)

Word as to Philippines.

"And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, the country of the Mohammedan tribes, but in the Philippines, among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. (Applause.)

"It may be, I think unlikely, but it is possible, that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may for the moment be fanned into a live piece of ember and burst into a fitful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Loud applause.)

"But, speaking broadly and generally, peace has come. Our army has received its reward. (Applause.) And what was the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled, have bled, so that when victory came they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Applause.) Victory came. Today the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated and at the same time our generals have been notified that the civil government is supreme in the islands. (Applause.)

"Does not that speak well, oh, my brethren, for our army, for our troops, that the troops of this people should war hoping for a triumph which is to put the power into the hands of the civil authorities?

Great Problems at Home.

"We have great problems at home to face. Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual, and above all, great corporate fortunes. It is immensely for the interests of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right, then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Applause.)

"The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must, in many cases, themselves be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods, of these instruments must, if we are to succeed, be now, as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, justice, right. (Applause.)

"We may need, and in my belief, will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and resolute desire to face facts as they are. (Applause.) We will need then new legislation, but while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be administered in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. (Applause.)

"In the last analysis the most important department of civilized government is the department of justice. Think what it means. The department of justice—justice which means that each man, rich or poor, big or small, strong or weak, shall have his rights and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellows. (Applause.)

"And you here, of this city, have a right to feel proud of your representative in the cabinet, the man under whom we guarantee that the department of justice will be such in fact as well as in name. (Loud and continued applause and cheers. Cries of "Knox," "Knox."

Knox Is Eulogized.

"Oh, my fellow countrymen, as we face these infinitely difficult problems, let us ever keep in mind that though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need a thousand times more what counts for many, many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. (Cries of "That is it!" and applause.) We need what Mr. Knox has shown—the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or precipitate movement by any clamor, whether historical or demagogic, and on the other hand the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks is right to undertake by any pressure, still less by any threat, express or implied. (Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause.)

"Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing well each particular bit of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much we shall do nothing, or else we shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless.

"It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumptuous and ras folly, and above all, to deal with them in a spirit of hatred or malice would be to invite disaster—a disaster which would be so widespread that this country would rock to its foundations.

"The Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by flood. If you cannot dam it and stop the floods, you can regulate them and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the current; you can eliminate its destructive features, but you can do it only by studying what a current is, and what your own powers are. (Applause.) It is just exactly so in dealing with the great tendencies of our industrial civilization. We cannot turn back the wheels of progress. If we could it would mean the absolute destruction of just such industrial centers as this. We will either do nothing or we will do damage if we strive ignorantly to achieve the impossible. But that fact does not excuse us for failure to strive to do what is possible.

Special Legislation Is Needed.

"Special legislation is needed, some of that legislation must come through municipalities, some through states, through some of the national governments, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books. (Applause.) Honest and fearless administration of those laws in the interest of the rich man, as such, nor of the poor man, as such, but in the interest of exact and equal justice to all alike, and such administration you will surely have while Mr. Knox remains as attorney general in the cabinet at Washington." (Applause.)

After the address the German singers sang "America," the vast audience joining in the words of the final verse. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle.

The president immediately afterwards reentered his carriage and, surrounded by the Sheridan troop, was driven to the residence of H. C. Frick, on Homewood avenue, where he was tendered a luncheon and reception, which was joined in by a number of prominent Pittsburg captains of industry.

From the Frick mansion the president was driven to the Hotel Schenley, where shortly after 8 o'clock he was the central figure at a dinner tendered by Attorney General P. C. Knox to 200 of Pittsburg's prominent business men. The dinner was entirely informal and the only toast was that to the president proposed by Mr. Knox.

President Roosevelt responded briefly.

Shortly before midnight the presidential party were driven to their train standing on a siding at Shady Side station, where they retired, their car being attached to the eastern train on the Pennsylvania railroad at about 3 o'clock in the morning en route to Oyster Bay.

STRAY COWS TO BRING MONEY.

Quitman Council Decides To Make Them Source of Revenue.

Quitman, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The city fathers have decided to make the highway cow a source of revenue to the city. An ordinance has been passed by council placing a tax of $3 per year on each animal allowed to run at large on the streets of Quitman. Owners of cattle are required to pay the tax and purchase badges to be placed on their stock to prevent their being impounded.

Quitman is one of the few towns where no license is required of merchants. Draymen and butchers are about the only ones who are required to pay license. The revenues of the town are almost altogether from property tax and light water rents. The new tax will put between $200 and $500 in the treasury each year.

The plant of the Quitman Ice Company, which has been shut down for two or three weeks for repairs, has been leased to J. J. Joiner, who will take charge on next Monday.

Fine Rains in Morgan.

Madison, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Fine rains fell in this section late yesterday evening, which came in good time, as crops were beginning to suffer from the hot, dry winds of the past ten days. There are excellent crops in Morgan county.

CITY INSISTS ON ASSESSMENT

Electric Light Plant Returned for Taxes at One Million Dollars.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY PROTEST AGAINST FIGURES

In a Communication to City Tax Assessors City Attorney Mayson Holds the Assessment To Be Legal and Collectable.

The electric light plant and all of the electric lighting system of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company has been assessed this year at $1,000,000 by the city tax assessors, instead of at $300,000, as formerly assessed. The plant in question was formerly that of the Georgia Electric Light Company and as a result of its consolidation with the railway company it was not returned to the city for taxes this year. It was included in the street railway property and returned for taxes to Comptroller General Wright. As the consolidation did not take place until after the time for making returns the city tax assessors placed the assessment at what they thought right for the city.

The officers of the company do not think that the city assessment is proper and there may be a fight over it. The tax assessors have conferred with the city attorney and he has given them his opinion that they made the proper assessment and the city can collect it. Following is a copy of the letter of the city attorney in reply to the inquiry sent him by the assessors:

"Tax Assessors, City of Atlanta, City.—Gentlemen: I have had under consideration the assessment placed by you on the electric light properties of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company. I have examined the question as thoroughly as it was possible for me to do, and I beg to report that in my opinion the assessment placed by you is proper, legal and collectable. Have so informed Mr. Glenn, of the above company. Very truly,

"JAMES L. MAYSON,
"City Attorney."

SOUTHERN BOYS AT ANNAPOLIS

Order of Standing of Cadet Class of 1900 Announced.

Annapolis, Md., July 4.—The naval academy academic board having received the papers in the final examination of the cadet class of 1900, has made up the order of standing of the men. The standing of the southern men is as follows:

12—Hollis T. Winston, North Carolina.
24—Stafford H. Doyle, South Carolina.
25—William K. Riddle, Tennessee.
32—Herbert C. Cocke, Virginia.
33—Robert A. Abernathy, Tennessee.
35—Hayne Ellis, Georgia.
48—Luke E. Wright, Jr., Tennessee.
50—Hugo W. Osterhaas, Virginia.

William B. Ferguson, Jr., of North Carolina, and John A. Spilman, of Virginia, who graduated the naval academy numbers 2 and 3 respectively, are not rated here, as they are under special instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

WANTED. A case of Constipation that RU-TER-BA will not cure. All druggists.

CASE OF GAYNOR AND GREENE.

Partial Judgment Is Rendered by the Quebec Court.

Quebec, July 4.—Judge Caron today rendered judgment in the Gaynor-Greene case. He granted the motions made by counsel for the accused for writs of certiorari ordering Extradition Magistrate LaFontaine to produce before the superior court here without delay all documents in his possession relating to these cases.

As to the motions made by counsel for the United States government to amend the returns of Sheriff Langelier and Jailer Vallee to the writs of habeas corpus, Justice Caron stated that he would not render the judgment thereon until documents were before the court. He then adjourned the court until next Friday, when Magistrate LaFontaine is expected to produce all documents relating to the case.

TWO ENTOMBED IN DEBRIS.

Fatal Results Follow Attempt To Locate Gas Leak.

St. Louis, July 4.—Two bodies lie buried beneath a mass of debris at No. 422 North Vandeventer avenue, as the result of an explosion which followed the effort of Robert Golz to locate a leak in a gas meter with a lighted match early today. The body of his wife, Mrs. Martha Golz, and daughter, Martha, are entombed in the wrecked building. Golz was blown from the basement through a grating to the sidewalk ten feet away. His injuries may prove fatal.

Tillie Stine, a domestic, fell with the debris and rafters from the second floor and was extricated by the police ten minutes after the explosion. She was unconscious and badly burned, cut and bruised, but she may recover.

Kansas Socialists Name Ticket.

Emporia, Kans., July 4.—The socialists of Kansas, at their state convention here today, adopted a platform and nominated a full state ticket. A. S. McAllister, an engineer, of Herrington, was unanimously nominated for governor, and John M. Parr, a Topeka house painter and decorator, for lieutenant governor.

Movements of the Reids.

London, July 4.—Since Whitelaw Reid, who was to have represented the United States at the coronation of King Edward, took official leave of the British authorities and closed the special embassy in London, he and Mrs. Reid have been paying a number of short visits in the country.

Robinson Named for Congress.

Fordyce, Ark., July 4.—Joe T. Robinson, of Lonoke, was nominated today by the democratic convention for congress from the new sixth district.

ENGAGEMENT RINGS—

Diamonds Solitaires— Hoops Clusters

Maier & Berkele.

CAPITAL LODGE TO ENJOY ENVIABLE DISTINCTION



HON. JOHN B. GOODWIN,
Who will be elected grand sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in September.



JOHN A. HYNDS,
Of Capital Lodge, No. 60, who will soon be the highest officer of the Odd Fellows' organization in Georgia.

Atlanta Lodge Will Soon Furnish the Highest Officer in Odd Fellowship and the Highest Officer in Georgia.

For the first time in the history of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this or any other state, one lodge, Capital Lodge, No. 60, of this city, will, on next year, furnish the highest officer in the country as well as the highest officer in the state.

Next September, at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Des Moines, Iowa, Colonel John B. Goodwin, will be elected to the highest position in the gift of the order, that of grand sire. He is now deputy grand sire, and will succeed to the highest office now held by A. C. Cable, of Covington, Ohio, when the latter retires.

Next May, at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the state, John Arthur Hynds, who was elected deputy grand master of the state, will succeed the present grand master, Henry McAlpin, of Savannah.

Both Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Hynds are members of the Capital City lodge and have for years been prominent Odd Fellows. Each has taken a prominent place in Odd Fellowship since they first went into the order, and have steadily risen to their present high positions. The honors conferred on them have been well bestowed.

The Capital lodge is one of the largest and most prominent in the state, and has furnished many conspicuous officers to state positions. On last Tuesday night the installation of new officers took place. The new officers are as follows:

Noble Grand—C. H. Pritchard.
Vice Grand—Thomas N. Scales.
Secretary—J. W. Rice.
Outside Guardian—C. M. Turner.
Inside Guardian—W. W. Shepard.
Warden—R. W. Hynds.
Conductor—O. B. Penn.
R. S. N. G—Wayman Conway.
L. S. N. G.—E. L. Day.
L. S. S.—W. Shaw.
R. S. S.—V. Dean.

HAY IS WORKING FOR CANAL.

Secretary Is Negotiating a Treaty with Colombia.

Washington, July 4.—The negotiations for the treaty between the United States and Colombia by which we will acquire the right to build the Panama canal will begin in about one week, Minister Concha, of Colombia, having conferred with Secretary Hay on the preliminaries of the negotiations.

Minister Concha has been fully clothed with authority to proceed with the treaty. The main features of the treaty are pretty well settled. The amount to be paid to Colombia for a relinquishment of exclusive rights to the United States will be $7,000,000 in gold, payable on the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and in addition Colombia is to receive an annuity at the end of fourteen years, to be determined by mutual agreement at that time.

This annuity is expected to be about $800,000 a year. In transferring the rights of Colombia to the United States, the language used by the act of congress will be followed to a considerable extent, and there will be a transfer of such jurisdiction over the six-mile zone as will permit the exercise of American authority, with American courts, sanitary officers, police, etc.

NATIONAL HOME FOR THE ELKS

Hotel at Bedford City, Va., Purchased for That Purpose.

Baltimore, July 4.—Henry W. Mears, of this city, one of the supreme trustees of the order of Elks, reports today that the order has secured a national home for its aged and indigent members by the purchase of the Hotel Bedford, at Bedford City, Va. This building was erected in 1890 and its original cost, with fittings, was $210,000, and has accommodations for 250 inmates. The home is now thoroughly furnished and will be opened in October. The committee which purchased the hotel included M. D. Detweiler and Judge Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mayor Drennan, of Birmingham, Ala.; George P. Kronk, of Omaha, and the supreme ruler of the order, Charles B. Pickett, of Waterloo, Iowa.

The purchase has been officially approved by the supreme trustees.

MACHINISTS NOT SATISFIED.

Trouble Seems To Be Brewing on Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore, July 4.—Oriole Lodge of Machinists, whose members are employed exclusively by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has appointed a committee to confer with committees representing machinists from shops along the line to formulate the alleged grievances of the men, which is to demand a rectification of the same. This action was taken under instructions from the national headquarters of the association at Chicago. As far as can be learned the only present grievance here is an apparent discrimination against some of the machinists, whose wages were not advanced when the recently increase went into effect.

LARCHMONT CLUB REGATTA.

Fifty-Two Yachts Start in Twenty-Third Annual Event.

New York, July 4.—Fifty-two yachts started in the twenty-third annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club regatta. Owing to lack of wind the larger classes covered only half the course.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's 70-footer Rainbow commanded by Captain Hank Hafer, sailed her first race this season against August Belmont's Mineola and J. R. Maxwell's Yankee. She was beaten by the Mineola 5 minutes 9 seconds, the latter beating the Yankee 1 minute 52 seconds.

The fight for first place between the schooners Elmina and Muriel resulted in a victory for Elmina by 1 minute 11-2 seconds.

They Want Road Extended.

Cuthbert, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—A delegation of Lumpkin's prominent citizens, composed of W. L. Mardre, John Patterson and Fred Singer, was in Cuthbert yesterday to confer with President Williams, of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroad, relative to extending his line northward from Cuthbert to their town. The grading south of Cuthbert will be completed by August 1. After that time is the intention of Mr. Williams to be in grading north of Cuthbert.

TRIAL OF BANKER RUSH ENDS.

The Case Will Be Given to the Jury Tomorrow.

Jackson, Miss., July 4.—(Special.)—The trial of Phil Rush, the Senatobia banker attorney and capitalist, on the charge of embezzling $10,000 from the state treasury, was brought to a close this afternoon.

The state concluded its case at noon and the defense introduced only a few witnesses at the afternoon session, although a great many had been summoned. A large number of instructions were asked both by defense and prosecution, and after these were passed upon by Judge Powell arguments were commenced.

The case will not go to the jury before noon tomorrow. It is the consensus of opinion that the result will either be a hung jury or an acquittal.

STRIKERS WILL BE DEFIED.

Operators Are Planning To Resume Operations in Pennsylvania.

Hazleton, Pa., July 4.—It was reported here tonight from what is regarded as an authoritative source, that July 17, the opening day of the national miners' convention at Indianapolis, has been selected by the operators as the time for resuming operations at one or more collieries near Wilkesbarre with experienced non-union men collected from the various mines in Luzerne county. The news cannot be confirmed because of the extreme reticence of the operators.

Miners Taking Holiday.

Roanoke, Va., July 4.—The coal mines have been closed all day and the miners have been enjoying the Fourth. Up to midnight no clashes between strikers and non-union men have been reported.

The Twin Branch mine, in the Tug river field, which has been closed since the strike, resumed work yesterday with nearly a full force. The killing of Miner Jones, on Simmons creek, on Wednesday, has caused some sensation among the strikers.

"Mother" Jones Enjoined.

Charleston, W. Va., July 4.—The Blume Coal and Coke Company has secured from the federal court an injunction restraining the following persons from intefering with the company's miners:

Thomas Brooks, of Ohio; George Bowbitt, of Kentucky; Joseph Crisco, Paul Duffath, "Mother" Jones and Chris Evans, of Pennsylvania, and W. B. Wilson, of Indiana.

More Humor Is Wanted.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "There is a good field for the verse writers of the American press," said an old theatrical man, "and the wonder to me is that more of them have not gone into the business. The love of music is one of the strongest passions of the day. The popular song is the thing. That's why men in my business are so careful about arranging for the very latest thing in the way of a song when it comes to vaudeville turns. There is a public demand for it, and the theatrical manager profits by a sort of free advertising which he gets when one of these songs is put on, and it all comes about in this way: Men will leave the play house whistling the most popular airs heard, women will hum it, and, of course, it spreads until the streets simply ring with it.

"I simply mention these things incidentally and to show the value of the popular song. In many instances the words of these songs are commonplace and tiresome. No one would listen to them unless the tune was thrown in with the bargain. Sometimes they are positively vulgar. What is needed and what is wanted by theatrical managers is refined humor. Parodies are, of course, offensive in a way to the more artistic sense of the individual who has become wedded to a certain popular song, but if the parodies are funny and refined at the same time they will appeal to the public, and the man who writes them will be well paid for his efforts.

"More and more the people are looking for the humorous side of the situation. This is why burlesque and vaudeville features have become so popular. The people have enough of tragedy in real life. They want a laugh, or at least a smile. The verse writer who will devote his time to the construction of little inoffensive and comical nothings which will fit some popular air will reap a good reward, and, incidentally, will become a public benefactor by crowding much of the rot and rubbish which we now hears out of the theatrical business."

QUIET FOURTH WITH POLICE

Very Few Arrests Were Made and There were No Serious Casualties.

WAS A RECORD BREAKER FOR A QUIET TIME

Chief Ball's Men Did Extra Service, and City Was Most Orderly. Only One Accident Reported. Very Few Cases for Drunk.

The Fourth of July, 1902, was a record-breaker with the police, only a very few cases being made. On account of the many celebrations it was thought possible that some sort of trouble might occur and the chief took extra precautions and kept the city well policed by having his men serve longer hours.

But the expected did not occur and for many years a more quiet Fourth of July was never witnessed in Atlanta so far as police work was concerned.

There were not only a very few arrests, but there was only one accident, and that had no connection with any patriotic demonstration.

Not a single state case was docketed, and that is a thing which is rare on any day of the year.

The entire number of persons arrested for being intoxicated did not go over six. Only nine cases for disorder were made, and some of these were early in the morning and had no connection with any of the festivities of the day.

One Celebrator Caught.

Just one unfortunate youth got caught discharging firearms in the city, although it is well known that a number of boys always take occasion to fire pistols and shotguns on holidays. He will be tried by the recorder this morning.

The only ripple of excitement occurred early in the day when a raid was made on an alleged blind tiger in a negro hall and fourteen men and women were arrested and locked up. The raid was made on a hall in the Vendome hotel, run for the accommodation of negroes.

Only two stealing cases were reported. A thief entered a vacant residence at 33 Orme street and stole the lining out of a bath tub.

The police were asked to find a "yellow negro who stole a bobtail sorrell horse from Treadwell & Beattie on Central avenue."

Only One Accident.

The only accident occurred at the Grand, in which a rope slipped on a swinging scaffold. R. B. Siddons, a negro janitor at the Grand, fell about 50 feet and sustained serious, but not fatal injuries. John Harper, a white stage hand, saved himself by catching the end of the rope nearest to him. The men were engaged in painting the window frames on the fourth floor of the Grand when the rope on one end of the scaffold slipped while the scaffold was being raised.

Chief Ball is congratulating his men on the good order kept. They all willingly served extra hours and kept a close watchout for accidents and disorder.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by all druggists.

Manderson's Moose Story.

Ex-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, delights to tell a story and he knows plenty of good ones. One of his latest, which some one said to him was older than himself, whereupon he retorted that it was in its second childhood, and very fresh, he told at the Fifth avenue hotel. It runs something in this wise.

"Once there was a man in Nebraska who captured a bull moose alive, and so great was the rarity of his capture that he resolved to turn a penny. So he built a small tent about the moose and advertised that for 10 cents any individual could step right in and see the animal. For 25 cents he advertised to let in any family entire. The show business grew lively; the money came mostly in dimes, but there were a few quarters. Finally the showkeeper saw approaching a long, lean, spike-bearded caricature of Uncle Sam, followed by a procession of children, going down in inverse geometrical progression till the final child had to be boosted off the ground and carried on its mother's hip—it was stoo small to walk. There were fourteen in all. The multifather put down his quarter and beckoned to his brood. 'You're a yank, ain't yer?' asked the showkeeper. 'Reckon I be,' said the father. 'All these children yours?' 'Reckon they be; yer kin ask the woman. Do I get 'em in for a quarter?' 'Go in for nothin',' said the showman; 'strikes me it's the moose that'll be entertained.'"

THE PYTHIANS IN PUBLIC.

Many Attend Installation at Macon Academy of Music.

Macon, July 4.—(Special.)—There was a large audience tonight at the academy of music to attend the public installation of subordinate lodge officers by the grand lodge Knights of Pythias.

The occasion was made doubly interesting by the presence of Grand Chancellor F. M. Sommerkamp, of Columbus, who delivered an address. He was introduced by Judge John P. Ross.

The following grand lodge officers were present: Grand Chancellor F. M. Sommerkamp, Grand Chancellor F. M. Jenkins, Grand Prelate A. F. Holt; grand Master of Work H. Stein, Grand Master at Arms John P. Ross, Grand Inner Guard J. J. Gaillard, Grand Outer Guard H. Cronn.

Hannis Taylor Is Chosen.

Washington, July 4.—Hannis Taylor, formerly United States minister to Spain, has just been elected to the chair of English constitutional and common law, and of international private law in Columbian university.

First Settlers

had a comparatively easy time of it securing clear titles to their lands, but the real estate buyer of today will not be so fortunate.

Time weaves a tangled web of difficulties about titles and every change of ownership adds to them.

Tracing the title back to the earliest owner and establishing a clear and complete chain of succeeding owners down to the present day is an easy matter for us; we have the records and facilities and everything's plain sailing.

Probably we could do something for you?

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
Empire Building, Atlanta.

TRAVELING MAN IS FOUND DEAD

J. T. Berry, of Nashville, Passes Away Suddenly at Aragon.

PORTER MADE THE DISCOVERY

He Was One of the Best Known Men on the Road—Body Will Be Shipped to Nashville, Where His Family Resides.

J. T. Berry, a well known traveling man, was found dead in his room at the Aragon hotel about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have been from heart failure or some natural cause, as no evidences of suicide were to be found.

When he retired the night before he seemed to be in the best of health. When one of the porters went to his room to wake him yesterday morning no response was made to a knock on the door. After trying several times to awaken him the porter entered and found Mr. Berry dead. From all appearances death had come suddenly and he had succumbed without a struggle, for he was lying just as if asleep.

The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of H. M. Patterson, where it was prepared for burial, and after communication with relatives was shipped to Nashville, Tenn., at 8:30 o'clock last night.

Mr. Berry represented the stationery house of Edwards, Kipton & Company, New York. He had been with this house for only a short time, previously being with the Towers Manufacturing Company, of New York, for whom he had traveled for twenty years. Mr. Berry is well known in Atlanta, where he has many friends, having visited Atlanta often.

He was 43 years old and is survived by his wife and two children.

KEEL OF NEBRASKA IS LAID.

First Rivet Is Driven by Two Governors.

Seattle, Wash., July 4.—The keel of the battle ship Nebraska was laid in Moran Bros. & Co.'s ship yards today in the presence of a large crowd. Governor Savage, of Nebraska, and Governor Henry McBride, of Washington, drove the first rivet.

The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock. Moran Bros. presented to Governor Savage a small piece of steel, the material punched from the first hole in the first piece of steel shaped to become a part of the keel of the battle ship under construction.

Then a section of the Nebraska was swung into position by the great cranes. A heated rivet was brought and placed in position and the governors of the two states, with their coats off and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows, by alternate strokes flattened the rivet into position. When this task had been completed amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd and the firing of guns, a representative of the company appeared upon the scene and proceeded to pay off the distinguished workmen for their work. To each of the governors he gave a check for 3 cents.

With each of the checks was a voucher which the recipients will be required to sign.

PALMA WRITES OF THE FOURTH

President of Cuba Expresses Good Wishes for United States.

Havana, July 4.—President Palma, in a letter today to United States Minister Squiers, said:

"I share with the people of the United States the happiness they enjoy in celebrating this holiday, the anniversary of the independence of the thirteen English colonies, which by the blessings of democratic institutions and love of liberty have reached the highest standard and have become one of the most powerful nations of the world. I heartily wish that the American people will forever enjoy the greatest prosperity and happiness."

ALABAMA BAR ASSOCIATION.

It Convenes in Huntsville—Georgian Delivers Annual Address.

Huntsville, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—The Alabama Bar Association convened here this morning with President E. L. Russell in the chair. Fifty to sixty members were present.

Captain Milton Humes, of Huntsville, delivered the address of welcome and President Russell responded. The president's annual address was interesting. Among other things he recommended that resolutions be drafted thanking Senator John T. Morgan for his effort to secure the construction of an Isthmian canal.

Hon. S. R. Lamar, of Georgia, delivered the annual address. Papers were read by Hon. D. P. Bestor, of Mobile; Hon. W. T. Sanders, of Athens, and Hon. E. D. DeGraffenreid, of Greensboro.

Tonight Colonel A. S. Collier, of Nashville, delivered an address on the life of Andrew Jackson. The Huntsville bar will give a barbecue to the visiting lawyers tomorrow at Monte Sano and the session of the association will be held on the mountain.

Gold in the Sea.

London Chronicle: The possibility of extracting from sea water the gold it contains suspended within its mass has always formed a fascinating problem, not to the chemist only, but to the commercial speculator as well. Everybody admits that an immense quantity of the precious metal must be held in solution, as it were, in the ocean of the globe, but that it would pay mankind to be at the expense of securing it, is, of course, quite another matter. Still, it is quite likely that, despite the scientific difficulties in the way of extracting the oceanic gold, many mouth will water at the statement made by Professor Lupton, of Leeds, who, speaking at the annual meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers last week, declared that, according to his estimate of the amount of gold in the sea, there was sufficient to give six millions sterling to every man, woman and child on the face of the earth. It would be highly interesting to learn how Professor Lupton arrives at this conclusion. Certainly the figures are somewhat astounding. Ordinary people talk glibly about a million, not realizing at all the immensity of the sum with which they are dealing. With regard to the estimate in question, "I ha'e my doubts," as the cautious Scotsman said. But I am open to conviction, if any reader or if the professor himself will give me some adequate data to work from. By the way, I observe that the president of the institution, J. S. Dixon, of Glasgow, following Professor Perry, said that colliery operations, if carried on by means of electricity, and by aid of high pressure and improved steam, would result in a saving of at least one-half. Thus from millions of tons of coal per year saved in Britain alone. Theoretical coal bunker getting fairly [illegible] remarks are worth considering.

A STARTLING FACT

HALF THE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD HAVE STOMACH TROUBLE.

A Simple Course of Treatment Told in Every-Day Language, Free From Scientific Terms.

Half the people in the world have stomach trouble in a greater or less degree. Usually it comes from irregular or hasty eating—sometimes from other causes. But there is just one way to treat it and that can be found in a booklet which the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., will send free to any address upon request. Mrs. Edith Benedict, of Groton, Mass., is one of the many who took this course of treatment and was cured. She says:

"I had suffered from constipation ever since about the time my little girl was born, about twelve years ago, and it finally became chronic. It isn't necessary for me to tell you the trouble it gave me, but I suffered all the time. Doctors gave me no permanent relief and I kept getting worse.

"At last, something more than a year ago, when I was all run down and my blood in a horrible condition, my mother told me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which she said had accomplished wonderful results with her. I purchased some and took them according to directions and in a short time saw a decided improvement. I continued their use and they cured me."

If you are suffering from any disorder of the stomach write for their booklet, entitled "What to Eat and How to Eat." It contains information that should be in the hands of every person who is suffering from a disordered digestion. It treats of the proper selection and preparation of food, the relative value and digestibility of various food products; it contains a chapter on the use of alcohol and gives a course of treatment by which constipation may be overcome without the use of cathartics.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the medicine which cured Mrs. Benedict and thousands of others, may be had of any druggist or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

On July 3 the Crescent hotel, at Eureka Springs, opens as an all-year-round resort, under the management of the Frisco system. Extensive renovations and improvements have been effected which will make the Crescent hotel the equal of any hostelry to be found in the southwest.

Summer Excursions by Rail and Sail.

The Central of Georgia railway and connections are now selling round trip tickets to New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia via Savannah and steamship lines at very low rates. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship. Much less than all rail. For full particulars, berth reservations, rates, etc., apply to any agent Central of Georgia railway, or to W. H. Fogg, T. P. A., 16 Wall st., Atlanta, Ga.

Annual Summer School, 223 Peachtree Street.

Summer session begins July 14. If you expect to enter the Tech in September, or any time in future, don't fail to consult with Professor Peacock. He has prepared more boys for Tech apprentice than any other school in the state. Only six in a class.

Experience in advertising is dearly bought. By using good copy and the right mediums advertising is made profitable from the beginning. Write or telephone Geo. S. Lowman, Empire building, Atlanta.

MEN'S SUMMER OUTING GOODS.

Our stock for this season has all the points of newness, nobbiness and hot weather comfort.

Coats and Pants

in all the correct things in wool crashes, homespuns, flannels, etc.

Hats

Panamas, and all the new braids of the season.

Negligee Shirts

cool underwear, fancy hose, belts.

HIRSCH BROS.,
44 Whitehall Street.
Sole Agency
Banister's Fine Shoes.

LADIES! $500 REWARD for any case of obstinate abnormal suppression in Pathology from any cause, my monthly regulator fails to relieve. Mail. Harmless, veg., safe, sure. How long suppressed. $100 reward for any other remedy advertised that will relieve one in 30. DR. JACKSON, H. CO., Chicago. 13. (Corporation) Paid up Capital $50,000

THE SEA TRIP OF THE OLD DOMINION LINE

Makes a most attractive route to

New York and Northern and Eastern Summer Resorts.

Express steamships leave Norfolk, Va., daily except Sunday, at 7:00 p. m., for New York direct, affording opportunity for through passengers from the South, Southwest and West to visit Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach en route.

For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents, or to M. B. CROWELL, Gen. Agt., Norfolk, Va.; J. P. MAYER, Agt., 1212 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

B. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.
J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

No Vacant Rooms ... at ... WIGWAM,
Indian Spring, Ga.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Shoes at Greatly Reduced Prices.

When you have the opportunity of securing such high-class goods as we sell at reduced prices it's worth considering at any time, but when such offerings are made this early in the season, when you have three months of summer weather before you, it's an opportunity you should not miss.

Don't confuse these goods with goods specially made for such a purpose. What we offer are "broken lots" of this season's best sellers and no better can be found anywhere.

Everything for Men and Boys' Wear — Mail Orders Filled Satisfactorily

Coolest Shopping Place in Atlanta—Our Cooling Plant Makes It So.

Sole Agent for Hess Shoes and Stuttgarter Underwear.

EISEMAN BROS.,
(OUR ONLY ATLANTA STORE)
11, 13, 15 and 17 Whitehall St.
EISEMAN BROS. Washington, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. EISEMAN BROS. Baltimore, Md.



The Fall of the Idol.

TO those to whom the message of Maurice Maeterlinck came as a low, sustained invocation, the syndicate matter that is finding its way into the columns of the press seems almost sacrilegious, while the comments of thinking readers are apt to suppress the enthusiast. The young Belgian himself it was who taught us to mould the inner self by waiting an occasion and prejudice and perhaps the very most soothing message that he brought to the young people of America was just that—i. e., that the quiet, simple, everyday life, even the silences of the humblest life, may be greater than all the clatter and din of more strenuous exertion, and just as we had attuned our senses to these low tones and were resting, so gratefully, under the teaching of the strong yet gentle nature, we are rudely jarred by the sensation that our teacher, who stood so much as one apart, has suddenly rushed into the "thick of the fray."

It is all very well to say that the great soul can never be commonized and that if Maeterlinck's message is a real message it will not suffer by passing through the mill of the syndicate, and yet those of us who know and love "Treasure of the Humble" can but feel some regret that the leader and the master we looked to in it has consented to be sold at "so much a column."

Major Mims Entertains.

THE hospitable home of Major Livingston Mims was the scene of a brilliant though informal entertainment last evening, the occasion being a compliment to Mrs. James Warren English, Jr.

Appropriate to the date of the evening, the decorations both within and without the house partook of patriotic touch, and mingling with the foliage of the palms and rich hued blooming plants were many American flags, large and small.

Without the balcony had at its corners Japanese umbrellas hung with fairy lamps, showing the colors of red, white and blue, while the urns at the base of the while columns had surmounting their foliage and blooms flags of the national insignia.

Smaller flags were placed here and there on all sides, and the orchestra stationed without the drawing room windows played national airs.

On the lawn were large and small tables, from which tempting drinks and delicious dishes were served, while within the house the arrangement was such as to present the idea of a tropical garden.

Palms were placed on all sides, and blooming plants, with tiny American flags, giving patriotic touch. The lights had red shades and in the dining room where from a round table elegant refreshments were served, the decorations were of red, white and blue.

The table had as its centerpiece a huge bowl of canna blossoms at the base of which was luscious fruits, cherries, rosy peaches and plums.

Bowls of blue tinted sweet pea blossoms completed the charming effect, and tiny flags were evident in the table decorations as on all sides.

Major Mims was assisted in doing the honors of the occasion by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, who, with Mr. and Mrs. English, composed the receiving party.

Mrs. Thompson was beautiful in a Frenchy gown of pale pink lisse, painted in flowers of a deeper hue and trimmed in lace.

The lovely guest of honor, Mrs. English, was charming in a lisse gown, showing silk dots, and elaborately trimmed in Mechlin lace and finished with a touch of blue.

Among the attractive guests was Mrs. William Baily Thomas, who wore a becoming toilet of white chiffon, trimmed in Irish lace.

Mrs. Henry Tompkins was lovely in a white gown made of valenciennes lace insertion and bands of French lawn. There was a touch of green giving it finish.

Mrs. William Wilmerding was very much admired in a white lace gown.

Miss Anita Phinizy, one of the visiting belles, was lovely in white mull and lace and Miss Jennie English was lovely in white.

To Miss Gould and Mr. Black

MR. and Mrs. E. P. Black will entertain at a small dinner party this evening at their home on Peachtree in compliment to Miss Emma Gould and Mr. Charles Black, whose wedding will take place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Gould's sister, Mrs. Henry Grady, on Ponce de Leon circle.

About sixteen guests will be invited to meet Miss Gould and Mr. Black this evening, and the occasion will be one of unusual enjoyment.

Amateur Entertainment.

An enjoyable amateur theatrical, "Dinner for Six," which was given Thursday evening at the Thornburg college for the benefit of the Home of the Incurables will be repeated this evening by special request. The young ladies who will take part are: Miss McGowan Phelan, Miss Marion Peel, Miss Lottie Wylie, Miss Frances Grey, Miss Sallie Cobb Johnson, Miss Nena Gentry, Miss Katherine Wylie.

The performance will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

Miss Reed To Entertain.

One of the most enjoyable events of next week will be the card party at which Miss Constance Reed will entertain on Tuesday morning at her home on Ponce de Leon circle.

There will be present about twenty guests, and six-handed euchre will be the game enjoyed.

A dainty and delicious luncheon will be served at the conclusion of the game.

A Literary Evening.

A literary gathering of interested people heard Dr. Morse talk of Walt Whitman last night at the home of Miss Emma Lou Garrett, on Washington street. Miss Garrett is at all times a charming hostess and is accustomed to draw about her attractive people for whom she is most compensating, and the gathering last night, which was a semi-social one, she made most delightful through her own hospitality and the privilege she extended a number of her friends and those of Dr. Morse in giving them opportunity to hear him at her home on a subject of large interest.

Miss Steele Entertains.

Miss Alice Steele will entertain at a matinee party this afternoon in compliment to Miss Hallie Ellis and her guests, who include six popular and attractive Lucy Cobb girls. They have been delightfully entertained during their visit to Atlanta, and their friends regret to learn that they will return to their home next Monday.

The party this afternoon will include Miss Hallie Ellis, Miss Pauline Lewis, of Montezuma; Miss Mac Young, of Valdosta; Miss Mamie Coffee, of Valdosta; Miss Margaret Schweigert, of Augusta; Miss Pearl Lewis, of Valdosta; Miss Bagley, Miss Harriet High and Miss Lippold.

Miss King's Party.

Miss Annie King entertained very charmingly a few of her friends at her residence, 319 Woodward avenue, last evening in honor of her charming guest, Miss Annie Belle Britte, of Cedartown, Ga. The guests were: Miss Belle Allen, Miss Mertice Morgan, Miss Pearl Kemp, Miss Vera Smith, Miss Clifford Foster, Miss Kathrine Dismer, Miss Annie Powell, Messrs. Walter Wells, Earl Morgan, Boyd Tellander, Harry King, Harry Long, Candler Butler, James Amos, Carlton Amos.

Will Be Repeated.

The splendid amateur entertainment which was given at Miss Thornbury's school Thursday evening, entitled, "A 6 O'Clock Dinner," will be repeated tonight. The proceeds of the performance, as before, will be devoted to the Hospital for the Incurables, and it is expected that a considerable sum will be realized. Those who will take part in the play are:

Miss MacGorman Phelan, Miss Marion Peel, Miss Lottie Peck Wylie, Miss Nina Gentry, Miss Sallie Cobb Jackson, Miss Hattie Fannie Gray, Miss Katherine Wylie.

Social Items.

Miss Louise Mallard has returned home after a pleasant visit to her grandmother in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Boylston have returned to their home in Memphis.

Mr. Samuel Morris, of Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Katherine Lane left yesterday for a visit of several weeks to relatives in Charleston.

Mrs. Henry Raymond and daughter, Myra, have returned from a visit to Washington, D. C.

Miss Katherine Martin will return from Birmingham this morning.

Miss Leila Morris left yesterday for a visit of several weeks to Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Edwin A. Glover and son, Mr. Clarence Glover, of Knoxville, Tenn., are the guests of Mrs. J. C. Hunter.

Miss Minnie Love, who is visiting Miss Florence Werner, returns to her home in Chattanooga next week.

Miss Annie May Hall leaves next week for a visit to Wrightsville Beach.

Miss Mary Gatins and Mr. Joe Gatins left yesterday for New York.

Miss Ret Dargan entertained the Bowling Club yesterday morning.

Miss Laurie Harrison left Thursday night for Wrightsville Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sciple will leave next week for Sapphire, N. C.

Miss Lucy Doughty, the guest of Miss Ret Dargan, will return to her home in Augusta some time next week.

Miss Jennie Bank Arnold, of Grantville, Ga., is spending this week with Mrs. Frank Perryman, 23 East Georgia avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Wynne returned to Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. John Glenn and Mr. John Dean Stewart are at Wrightsville Beach.

Misses Daisy and Estelle Stewart are at Willoughby Beach, Va.

Miss Grace Stanley has returned to her home in Charleston.

Mrs. H. T. Connell and Miss Daisy Connell left Wednesday for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Inman Sanders and little daughter, Catherine, will spend part of the summer at Sapphire, N. C.

Invitations have been received to the marriage of Miss Lucia Lamar Hawkins, of Americus, to Mr. Clarence Julian White, of Augusta, the wedding to take place Tuesday evening, July 15.

Miss Annie B. Bolton, of south Georgia, has returned home after a visit of several weeks to relatives in this city.

Miss Katherine Morris returns today from St. Simons.

Miss Belle Noble left yesterday for Asheville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Shope have returned from Atlantic Beach.

Mrs. Clifford Hancock has returned from a visit to her sister in Nashville.

Mrs. J. E. Love and son, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. A. E. Manaeville, of Athens, Ga.; Mrs. G. Y. Yancey, Mrs. B. M. Goldsmith and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Heyward, Mrs. Trapiere, Mr. Ollie Heyward and Mr. Boykin Heyward, of Atlanta, are registered at the Hotel Brunswick, Norcross, Ga.

Mr. Minor Boyd is the guest of Mr Julian Baxter on Spring street.

Misses Nell and Ella Baker, who have been visiting Miss Reba Irvine in Washington, Ga., return home today.

Miss Elizabeth Barnett and Mr. Austin Barnett, of Washington, Ga., are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Edward McCandless.

Mr. Julian Baxter leaves next week for Morehead City.

Mr. Palmer Heard leaves Sunday for Asheville, N. C.

Miss Mabel Smith, who has been quite sick, is much better.

Miss Young, Miss Schweigert, Miss Pauline Lewis, Miss Coffee and Miss Pearl Lewis, who have been the guests of Miss Hallie Ellis, return to their homes on Monday.

Miss Louise Cobb entertained informally last evening.

Miss Hart Wylie leaves next week for Rome, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. King returned to the city Thursday and are at the Aragon.

Mr. Junius Oglesby will entertain at a stag party Saturday night in compliment to Mr. Charley Black.

Mr. Will Black, of New York, accompanied by Mr. Simmons, arrived in the city yesterday to attend the wedding of Miss Gould and Mr. Charles Black.

Edward H. Kelley will leave next week on a visit north.

Mr. Harvey Thompson returns this week.

Mrs. Frank Jackson, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of her brother, E. V. Carter, 141 Lee street.

The Saving of a Few cents on a bottle of Vanilla Extract will not atone for the annoyance of having it present that is "just a little off" in flavor. Always buy Burnett's.

DANIEL'S,

The Haberdashers,

30 Whitehall. 20 Decatur.

Comfortable Underwear.

We cater, probably,
to the most widely, diversified tastes, as to underwear of any house in Atlanta.

We study the comfort giving points, same as we do qualities—and are just as particular to give sizes that fit, as if we were to wear it ourselves.

We are showing some under garments that'll do your eyes good to see. They make excellent companions to this midsummer weather, and if you're interested in temperature, you might pay us a call.

Balbriggan, nainsook, lisle, linen, and silk.
Straw hats at cost—

Our magnificent new store, 1 to 5 Peachtree (on the bridge), ready about August the first.

Present stores for rent---fixtures for sale.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

THE celebration of Independence day by the Joseph Habersham chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was one of the most successful ever held in Atlanta. The exercises took place in the hall at Carnegie library, and a large and intelligent audience was present.

The programme opened with "America," sung by the audience. Dr. W. W. Landrum delivered the invocation, which was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner." Governor Candler then introduced Captain J. Davis Dunwoody in a neat speech, touching on the Declaration of Independence and the work of the Joseph Habersham chapter. Captain Dunwoody read the Declaration in a striking manner.

Governor Candler then introduced Colonel Charles J. Haden, the orator of the day. The subject of Mr. Haden's speech was "The South in the American Revolution." Mr. Haden handled the subject admirably, and was congratulated on his fine effort.

The speaker compared the actions of the southerners to those of the northerners during the struggle for independence. Patrick Henry and his gun-powder party were held up together with the Boston tea party.

"When I speak the name of Henry," said Mr. Haden, "I do so with reverence and bowed head. He was the knight-errant of the revolution, whose bugle-call was worth a thousand men.

"The southern people, during the war, were so busy making history that they left to others the effeminate task of writing it. The revolution was a contest of the pen and the sword, and in this contest the pen had the last stroke and molded history to suit itself."

The valor displayed by southern soldiers was discussed, and some of the battles that were fought in the Carolinas were taken up. Mr. Haden extolled the chivalry and loyalty of the southerners. He showed what trained foes they fought against, many of them fighting, after the revolution, under Wellington in his campaign against Napoleon.

The oration was enjoyed by every one. Mr. Haden was listened to with an interest that showed appreciation of his pains. "Dixie" was sung by the audience and the benediction then pronounced.

D. A. R.'S CELEBRATE DAY.

Atlanta Chapter Held Exercises at Craigie House—Two Addresses Were Delivered.

Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated Independence day with interesting exercises at Craigie House yesterday afternoon, at which Miss Virginia Arnold presided most gracefully.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. Fulton Colville and Rev. C. B. Wilmer. Both were heard with great interest and enthusiasm. A beautiful musical programme was also rendered, after which refreshments were served.

There were present a large number of visitors, among them being several Daughters from Rome, Nashville, Charlotte and other southern cities.

FREE ART EXHIBIT NOW ON.

A Rare Treat for Lovers of Fine Water Colors.

Mr. C. W. Thurmond has placed on exhibition in his art rooms one of the greatest exhibits of water colors ever seen here. Every piece shown is an original water color, the work of the greatest artists in the world. For the first time in Atlanta these originals will be sold at prices that will place them in reach of every one. Whether a prospective buyer or not, you are just as welcome to come and see them as if you wanted to buy them all. There is nothing so lovely and artistic as a beautiful, well-executed water color. This exhibit is a rare treat, and one you will enjoy. Mr. Thurmond's Art Gallery is at 69½ Whitehall street.

Brenau College-Conservatory, Gainesville, Ga.

Located among the foothills of the Blue Ridge, in the beautiful little city of Gainesville, is Brenau College and Conservatory. No school in all the south surpasses it in healthfulness of location, elegance of its buildings, excellence of equipment or thoroughness of its work. Its rates are reasonable; its advantages the best. The splendid home life afforded its pupils makes it an ideal place to educate your daughter. President Van Hoose will take pleasure in mailing a catalogue if you will write him that you wish one.

PANAMAS CLEANED
and reshaped. Bussey's, 28 Whitehall st.

ATHLETICS TO MEET V.-C'.

Spirited Amateur Contest Will Take Place at Brisbine Park This Afternoon—The Public Invited.

A spirited game of amateur baseball will be played at Brisbine park this afternoon beginning at 4 o'clock between the teams of the Atlanta Athletic Club and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

The Athletic Club has been greatly strengthened since its victory over the Southern railway team last Saturday and expects to put up ball of a high class this afternoon.

The Virginia-Carolina team is one of the fastest amateur aggregations that has ever chased the pigskin on an Atlanta diamond and will be on their mettle when the gong taps.

No admission will be charged and the public is cordially invited to attend the game. The sole object of the players who compose the two teams is exercise and sport and a clean game with no kicking will be put up.

FIREWORKS FOR THE ORPHANS

Children at Decatur Home Enjoy the Fourth Through Kindness of Robert F. Shedden.

The children of the Decatur Orphans' home enjoyed a glorious Fourth yesterday through the kindness of Robert F. Shedden, who has always taken a deep interest in their welfare and happiness.

Mr. Shedden went out yesterday morning with a full stock of fireworks and tissue paper balloons. There were firecrackers for the afternoon and skyrockets and everything else for night. A telephone message from Decatur last night stated that the children were just sending up their balloons and were having one of the happiest times of their lives.

MR. DANIEL IS SOME BETTER.

Was Resting Quietly at Late Hour Last Night—Still Slight Hope for His Recovery.

At a late hour last night Isham Daniel was reported to be resting quietly. There seemed to have been some improvement in his condition during the day, but the physicians still say there is slight hope for his recovery.

TENNIS GAMES SCHEDULED.

Several Games To Come Off Today in the Atlanta Tennis Club Tourney.

The following tennis games in the Atlanta Tennis Club tourney are scheduled for this afternoon:

Highland avenue court, 3 o'clock: Berry versus West, R. B. 5 o'clock, Smith versus Atkinson.

St. Charles court, 3 o'clock: Thornton versus Howell. 5 o'clock, Norcum versus Moore.

West End court, 3 o'clock: Heath versus Stanton. 5 o'clock, Abernathy versus Lewis.

Atlanta Tennis Club court, 3 o'clock, Jennings versus Brewster; Mansfield versus Jones. 5 o'clock, Wilson versus Wagner, Berrien versus Willingham.

AT THE GRAND.

With today's matinee and tonight's performance the opening week of summer vaudeville at the Grand will close.

Manager DeGive is so pleased with the success of his opening week, however, that he has made arrangements to continue the vaudeville indefinitely, as long as the public desires it, even up to the opening of the regular season.

One attractive feature of this week's bill is the entire absence of anything to offend. In these days of free and easy acts on the stage it is rare that a manager is really strict in his demands for a clean show, but Manager DeGive has satisfied the patrons of his theater that nothing else will be tolerated at the Grand.

This week's bill includes Miss Johnstone Bennett and Tony Williams in a one-act play called "A Quiet Evening at Home;" Weston and Allen in "The Rent Collectors," Baker and Conn in "The Man from the Klondike," Mlle. Rialto in her fire dances, the four Hills, musical turns; Miss Retta Curtis, the violiniste, and the vitagraph. Miss Bennett is particularly fine in her character work, although Weston and Allen and Mlle. Rialto are almost equally popular with the public.

For next week the bill includes Bettina Girard and Huber: Wilkie as headliners; Scott and Wilson, comedy acrobats; Miss Marie Rogers, chanteuse; Snyder and Buckley, musical acts; Boyce and Wilson, grotesque songs and dances; Bertie Fowler, the mimic, and the vitagraph.

CABLE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Government Considering the Offer of Commercial Company.

Washington, July 4.—The offer of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company to finish the work of laying a cable across the Pacific a year earlier than first promised and give the government the benefit of reduced rates for communication in exchange for the information developed in the soundings taken by the United States steamship Hero in her survey of 1899 has been referred by Secretary Moody to the attorney general for an opinion. Admiral Branford, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, under whose jurisdiction the matter falls, reported in favor of the company's offer, though it is said under conditions which are regarded in some quarters as rather stringent. The matter at this stage had assumed a phase which the secretary regarded as of sufficient complexity to warrant its submission to the head of the law department of the government.

PLOTTED TO ROB "SUCKERS."

Minneapolis Policemen and Criminals in an Alliance.

Minneapolis, July 4.—By mutual consent of all the parties the trial of Frederick W. Ames, superintendent of the police department, for bribery proceeded today. The state put on but three witnesses in the morning and rested just before noon. Patrolman Zalusky told the story of how he had arrested Edwards, the "big mitt" man, while running a joint on his beat. He took the man to headquarters, where he was set at liberty by Superintendent Ames, who told him that there was no case against the man he had arrested.

Patrolman Rhodes told how he had been instructed by the chief not to arrest the "big mitt" men, but to bring them and the "suckers" who complained to headquarters. If the suckers failed to complain there were to be no arrests. The defense now takes an inning, and it is expected they will attempt to set up an alibi covering the time when Crossman, another "big mitt" man, swears he handed the superintendent $25 as part of the proceeds of a draft taken from Roman Miex, one of the victims.

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING

And Exercise Solves the Problem.

Dr. H. L. Warner, in a recent issue of The New York World, says:

"Only a small percentage of the American people have perfect digestion and assimilation of food and the elimination of the waste matters of the body. In the matter of food and exercise, the whole problem of health is contained. By making them right we can create perfect health.

"Digestive disturbances are due either to improper food or too much or too little proper food. With proper food taken in reasonable amounts the imperfect actions of the various processes are corrected.

"This is not a fad, but a fact established by the researches of pathologists and bacteriologists. The action of foods on the digestive and assimilative organs is known exactly. The result to the blood and through it to the whole system is certain and definite."

The most highly nutritive food now manufactured is Grape-Nuts. It is made from certain parts of the grain and put through a mechanical process whereby the starches are changed to grape sugar and the phosphates of the cereals retained and thus supply the necessary nourishment and vitality to the body, brain and nerve centers.

In its predigested form, Grape-Nuts does not overtax the stomach, but renders sufficient assistance to the digestive organs to permit of the easy assimilation of other food.

Thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts, brings Grape-Nuts from the grocer to you ready to serve with the addition of cream, and its crisp taste with the delicate sweet of the grape sugar, makes it pleasing to the palate of the most critical epicure.

These are scientific facts which can be proven by anyone and a trial of ten days or two weeks will show what you can do on scientific feeding.

The recipe book in the package shows many delightful ways of serving the food.



Light as a Feather
—the baking that's done in a
Gas Range Oven

Atlanta Gas Light Company.

LADIES

are cordially invited to call and see our facilities for taking care of valuables, which may be kept in a safety deposit box in our vaults.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA
Equitable Building

DIAMONDS.

Chas. W. Crankshaw,

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler,

55 Whitehall Street.

No Vacant Rooms
... at ...
WIGWAM,
Indian Spring, Ga.

KANSAS FARMERS TO COMBINE.

Attempt Will Be Made To Eliminate Middlemen.

Kansas City, July 4.—Kansas farmers are to be formed into a milling trust to eliminate the middlemen, if a project being launched by Walter Vrooman, of the Western Cooperative Association, is successful. In a circular letter just issued the farmers are invited to attend a conference at Topeka on July 9 to consider a plan "to organize a milling and grain shipping industry of Kansas," including the farmer producing the grain. The call is signed by C. B. Hoffman, one of the heaviest grain dealers in Kansas; John W. Breidenthal, Walter Vrooman and other prominent Kansans.

"We expect to handle the fall output of wheat and to squeeze the speculator," said Mr. Vrooman, who has just returned from a trip through Kansas.

ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL,

223 Peachtree Street.

Summer session of Peacock's School begins July 14. If you expect to enter the Tech this year or any time in the future consult with Professor Peacock, who has prepared more boys for Tech apprentice, perhaps, than any other school. Professor Peacock will have personal charge in classes of six.

SOCIALISTS OF TEXAS MEET.

State Ticket Is Named—Corporations and Trusts Attacked.

Dallas, Tex., July 4.—The state convention of the socialist party of America met in Dallas today for the purpose of nominating a state ticket. About sixty delegates were present.

W. W. Freeman, of Del Rio, received the nomination for governor, and A. F. Martin, of Bonham, that of lieutenant governor. A full ticket for minor offices was also selected.

An address to the people was given out in which existing condition of "slavery" is condemned and the corporations and trusts attacked.

A PROHIBITION GOVERNOR.

G. W. Carroll To Be Run by Tetotalers in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., July 4.—The state prohibition convention met here today and nominated George W. Carroll, of Beaumont, for governor, and Arthur A. Everts, of Dallas, for lieutenant governor, with instructions to the state executive committee to fill the other nominations. The usual prohibition platform was adopted. The session was devoted largely to speech making.

RECTOR TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Rev. D. C. Peabody, Formerly of Mobile, Commits Suicide.

Decatur, Ills., July 4.—Rev. D. C. Peabody, until the 1st instant rector of St. John Episcopal church, blew out his brains at his home today. He recently resigned this charge because of ill health and is believed to have been mentally affected. He came here from Mobile, Ala., a year ago, having been in the ministry twenty-five years. He leaves a widow, son and two daughters.

Winchester Founding Celebrated.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—At the sesquicentennial of the founding of Winchester, Va., which took place today in that city there was an immense crowd. A feature of the occasion was the formation of the Cumberland Valley Firemen's Association, composed of companies from the two Virginias, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Martinsville, W. Va., fire company was present, and during the day it was learned that a destructive fire was raging in Martinsville.

Young Hunter Kills Self.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—News reaches here that Gilsy Connor, aged 20, son of ex-Treasurer Connor, of Floyd county, today while out gunning accidentally shot and killed himself.



Yes, the figure's reversed today—you get the profit—we turn things upside down in our light-weight goods. Today a light pocketbook can do heavy work.

We are selling $12.50 and $15.00 Suits

At $10

Today.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

"The Daylight Corner"

Sole Agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes.

THE GRAND

Cooled by Iced Breezes.
MATINEE TODAY AND TONIGHT
POLITE
VAUDEVILLE
7 Big Acts 7
Direct from New York.
Prices 15, 25, 35 and 50c.

KREIS, 18 Trinity Avenue.

LADIES AND GENTS DYEING, CLEANING, PRESSING.

PHONE 880.

TO EUROPE
With Safety and Speed
DOMINION Line
FAST TWIN SCREW SERVICE
Boston to Liverpool

Commonwealth, July 16; Merion (new) July 23. New England, July 30. Commonwealth Aug. 13. Saloon $65 and $80 upward, according to steamer. Second saloon $42.50. Third class at low rates. Boston-Mediterranean service. Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa. Cambroman, Aug. 16, Sept. 27; Nov. 8; Vancouver, Sept. 6, Oct 18. Nov. 29. Saloon rates $75 and upward. 2d saloon $50. For steamer plans, etc., address Dominion Line, Boston, Mass.



Full Set Teeth, $3.00 to $10.00.
Gold Fillings, $1.00 and Up.
Silver Fillings, 50c and Up.
Gold Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty
OUR MOTTO is to turn out work that will satisfy all. Examinations and estimates made free.

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN,
Mgr. Gate City Dental Rooms, 408, 409 and 413 Norcross Building, will continue to serve his patrons as faithfully as he has done during the last 8 years in Atlanta. Open until 8 o'clock every night, except Sunday.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster.
Albert Howell, Jr.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
Attorneys at Law.
Offices 203-204-205-206-207-209-210-211-213 Law Building, Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

DR BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Positively cures Kidney, Liver, Stomach, and Female Diseases, Sick and Nervous Headache, Pains in Back, Blotches or Pimples on Face, Coated Tongue, Rheumatism and Nervous Prostration, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, etc. 30 days' treatment 25 cts. All Druggists.

Excursion to Wrightsville Beach, N. C., July 17; $3.50 round trip.

$29.30
All Rail.
$32.00
Rail and Water.

Meals and Berth Included Aboard Ship.

To Providence, R. I. and Return
CONVENTION B. Y. P. U.

Via Seaboard Air Line Railway

Tickets on Sale July 6, 7, 8. Final Limit, July 22.

Choice of Routes.

For further information 'phone or write
HARRY E. KROUSE,
C. P. and T. A., 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
WM. B. CLEMENTS,
Trav. Pass. Agt., 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
C. B. WALKER,
Depot Ticket Agt., Union Station, Atlanta, Ga.
W. H. FULTON,
T. P. A., Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.
W. E. CHRISTIAN,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

INDIAN PRINCES PASS IN REVIEW

Potentates of Orient Received by Prince of Wales.

Scene Was Most Gorgeous—Thousands of Pounds Spent in Giving the Princes a Reception in Keeping with Oriental Ideas.

London, July 4.—The prince of Wales, in behalf of King Edward, received the Indian princes in London at the Indian office tonight.

The entertainment was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in London. Queen Alexandra and the royal family were present and occupied a private box overlooking the main hall. The guests of the evening included all the royal representatives to the coronation of the king who are still in London, as well as the greater number of the English nobility and the notable personages of London.

The decorations of the building were magnificent and cost, including the furniture and hangings, not far from £50,000. The flowers alone cost £3,000.

The great reception hall was transformed by palms, ferns and orchids into a semblance of an Indian garden. A feature of the decorations was an immense ceiling cover, painted to represent the Indian firmament, in which the stars and constellations were accurately depicted. Electric lights behind the cover were utilized to make each star scintillate in a realistic manner.

Three thousand incandescent electric lights were employed in the illumination of the building. The rooms were cooled by mountains of ice, clothed with masses of rare plants and flowers.

Three thousand guests were invited to attend the reception. All the gentlemen present wore uniforms or court dress, and the ladies were clad in most elaborate and bejeweled costumes, but they were all outdazzled by the gorgeous attire and the profusion of jewels worn by the Indian princes.

Such a picturesque spectacle had never been witnessed in London since the visit of the sultan of Turkey, thirty years ago. So many people who applied for invitations were disappointed that the Indian office has decided to illuminate the rooms for their benefit tomorrow night.

The prince and princess of Wales arrived at 11 o'clock and were received by a guard of honor from the Indian contingent. The procession formed at the foreign office. It was headed by members of the Indian council and marched through the corridors, which were lined with Indian troops, to the Indian office. While the princess of Wales remained on the balcony, the prince traversed the length of the hall to the dais, where all the Indian potentates were assembled There, under a crimson canopy bearing the royal arms and supported by four dusky Indians clothed in white, the prince of Wales received the presentation of swords to the king's representatives by the Indian officers. The ceremony was followed by a supper, music and social intercourse between those present. The reception lasted until a very late hour.

KING IS GAINING STRENGTH

Only One Bulletin a Day Concerning His Condition.

HIS MAJESTY IS READING

Greatly Amused at Some of the Newspaper Reports Regarding the Operation.

London, July 4.—The progress of King Edward continues satisfactory. Beginning July 6 only one bulletin concerning his majesty's condition will be issued. It will be posted at 9 o'clock in the morning and the arrangement will be continued until his majesty is entirely convalescent. The fact that Queen Alexandra, in company with the duchess of Aosta, Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Prince George of Greece, drove out this afternoon is taken as a sign of the king's satisfactory condition. This was the first recreation of this kind that the queen has indulged in since his majesty was taken ill.

The king is allowed to read a good deal now, and he enjoys looking at the newspapers. He expressed amusement lately at some of the sensational and detailed reports of the operation in the press.

The bulletin regarding King Edward's condition posted at Buckingham palace at 10 o'clock this morning says:

"The king had a good night, and, indeed, slept better than at any time since the operation. The wound now gives less trouble, and his majesty can move in bed with greater ease. His majesty's appetite has improved.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

The following bulletin was posted at 7 p. m.:

"The king has had a quiet day. His constitutional condition is satisfactory, and the wound shows more active signs of repair.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

THE SONS OF VETERANS MEET.

Fourteenth Annual Encampment Alabama and Tennessee Divisions.

Chattanooga, July 4.—The fourteenth annual encampment of the Alabama and Tennessee divisions of Veterans, U. S. A., was held in this city today. Edward R. Campbell, of Washington, D. C., commander in chief of the order, was present Election of officers resulted: Division commander, J. Fred Ehrhart, Birmingham; senior vice division commander, L. A. Jenkins, Atlanta; division council, John W. Zuber, Atlanta; E. E. Carter, Knoxville; W. T. Bolin, Birmingham.

With the sanction of Commander in Chief E. R. Campbell, of Washington, who was present before the close of the encampment, the division of the gulf was formally merged into the division of Alabama and Tennessee, and this practically takes in the entire south, with representatives from Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. The per capita tax will remain at 15 cents per quarter.

THREE UNIVERSITY CHIEFS

Deliver Notable Addresses at a Celebration in Chicago.

Chicago, July 4.—Addresses from three university presidents from three distinct sections of the country contributed to a Fourth of July celebration today at the University of Chicago.

President Edwin Anderson Alderman, of Tulane university, New Orleans, made the principal address of the day, on "The Southern Boy and His Opportunities." President Nicholas Murray Butler, the successor of Seth Low, at Columbia university, made a short introductory address, and President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, spoke a few words during the progress of the exercises. Hundreds of summer students from all parts of the country took part in the observance.

Sunday Constitution
Daily Constitution
Sunny South

10 CENTS For 7 Days To City Delivery Subscribers

Read the following statistical information:

SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1902.

	Number of Pages	Columns of "Ads"	Columns in Paper
SUNDAY CONSTITUTION	56	115	392
Nearest Contemporary	40	52	280
Excess in favor of Sunday Constitution	16	63	112

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1902.

	Number of Pages	Columns of "Ads"	Columns in Paper
SUNDAY CONSTITUTION	56	116½	392
Nearest Contemporary	40	36	280
Excess in favor of Sunday Constitution	16	80½	112

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1902.

	Number of Pages	Columns of "Ads"	Columns in Paper
SUNDAY CONSTITUTION	56	118¾	392
Nearest Contemporary	40	42¼	280
Excess in favor of Sunday Constitution	16	76½	112

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.

	Number of Pages	Columns of "Ads"	Columns in Paper
SUNDAY CONSTITUTION	56	117	392
Nearest Contemporary	42	36	294
Excess in favor of Sunday Constitution	14	81	98

The Sunday Constitution has, approximately, **double the circulation** of any Southern Sunday morning newspaper, and is recognized the world over as **the standard Southern Sunday Newspaper.**

It is the place in which to **place your wares before the public** and to **announce your wants.** It is the only possible channel by which **every home in Atlanta can be reached.**

Every advertisement brings results, and every reader finds a hundred fold more than his money's worth in Foreign, Domestic, Southern, State and Local News—all handsomely and artistically illustrated.

THAT'S ALL!

OVATION GIVEN GEN. WHEELER

Fighting Joe at July Fourth Banquet in London.

Open Expressions of Displeasure with Ambassador Choate for Leaving Banquet To Dance at Attendance on the Prince of Wales.

London, July 4.—The Fourth of July banquet of the American Society in London was given at the Hotel Cecil tonight. There was a remarkable manifestation of sympathy for King Edward in his illness and incidentally there were some open expressions of displeasure with Joseph Choate, the United States ambassador.

Between 400 and 500 Americans were present at the banquet and the specially invited guests included Lieutenant General Sir Francis Grenfell, the governor of Malta; Sir John Gordon Sprigg, prime minister of the Cape Colony; Sir Robert Bond, the premier of Newfoundland; General Joseph Wheeler and the United States consul general in London, H. Clay Evans. The dinner was expedited in order to enable Mr. Choate, Henry White, secretary of the American embassy, and the colonial officials to attend the reception at the India office.

Having eloquently toasted King Edward, Mr. Choate announced that in consequence of his majesty's grave condition the other usual toasts, with the exception of one to the president of the United States, would be omitted and that there would be no speech making.

Irritated by Choate.

Sir Francis Grenfell proposed the health of President Roosevelt. After this toast was drunk Mr. Choate, Mr. White, Sir Francis and the other colonial officials hurried away to don their court dress and to meet the prince of Wales at the India office. The other guests of the society remained and in spite of Mr. Choate's announcement there ensued an unusually bright series of speeches, which were punctuated by openly expressed dissatisfaction at the absence of the American ambassador and his action in discountenancing the speeches. This dissatisfaction was voiced by ex-Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who said that he quite disagreed with Mr. Choate. Mr. Hastings said he had only just arrived in London from the United States, but that before he left all the country was rejoicing over the king's recovery and that, therefore, he thought tonight should be one of rejoicing and of speeches to voice that feeling. This remark was greeted with loud cheers in which the American diplomats who had remained and all the consular representatives present heartily joined.

Choate on the King.

Mr. Choate opened the ceremonies at tonight's banquet by reading the last bulletin concerning the condition of the king. It was received with cheers.

"The ends of the world," said the ambassador, "have been brought very close together these last few days. King Edward's health occupies the tender, serious and affectionate regard of the civilized world. At this banquet, and especially upon the Fourth of July, which, I believe, contributed to the happiness of both countries, I can express for the people of the United States and without unduly assuming authority, their earnest and hearty sympathy with King Edward and his people in their anxiety, and I can say that the American people offer them their prayers for his majesty's speedy recovery as earnestly and as ardently as if no separation had ever occurred.

"Never has there been and never could there be a more pathetic historical occurrence than the king's illness. The peace which was so anxiously looked for had come at last; the capital had been transformed into a theater, in which millions of people might behold the most wonderful pageant of modern times, and all mankind was on the tip toe of expectation, when suddenly, like a bolt from a clear blue sky, the center of these festivities had to exchange the glory and brightness of the coronation for weeks of illness. No wonder all hearts were prostrated and that every note of preparation ceased. Now, when hope has revived, we are all somewhat chastened by the brief but startling experience. Anxiety still mingles with hope and speeches on this occasion would be suitably omitted."

Choate Against Hilarity.

In view of these circumstances Mr. Choate urged that the usual hilarity of the celebration be tempered. He referred to President Roosevelt, "whom all men delighted to honor," and his keen sympathy for the king in his illness, to which he drew the parallel of the feeling in Great Britain over the death of President McKinley.

"Indignation at the act of the assassin," said Mr. Choate, "expressions of grief also, came from all parts of the British dominions from the king downward. One voice that week spoke more constantly and feelingly than any one, and that was the voice of King Edward. Not only did the king insist upon my forwarding him every message I received concerning Mr. McKinley's condition, but he answered each one with sympathetic messages. No living heart beat more warmly toward the United States in those days than did that of his majesty. He has lost no opportunity of manifesting his good will toward us, and we have every reason and right to count him, as we did his mother, our steadfast and constant friend."

With a brief reference to the function at the India office, Mr. Choate concluded his speech. It was loudly cheered and King Edward's health was drunk with enthusiasm.

Tribute to Roosevelt.

In proposing the health of President Roosevelt, Sir Francis Grenfell quoted Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford as saying this afternoon in reply to Sir Francis' question:

"Do you know Roosevelt?"

"Know him? I know him well. I've stayed with him in America. He is the best and straightest of men, a real good sportsman, a gallant soldier and a successful author."

This description of President Roosevelt was greeted by those present.

Continuing, Sir Francis classed the deaths of President McKinley and Lord Pauncefote, formerly British ambassador at Washington, and the illness of King Edward as the three greatest calamities of the past twelve months. He declared that Englishmen would never forget the sympathy shown in the United States over the death of Lord Pauncefote and for the deeply felt solicitude by Americans for King Edward. He said he had just been speaking to one of King Edward's sisters, and that she had said to him: "Nothing could be better in the circumstances than the condition of the king."

Sir Francis evoked tremendous cheering by saying that when 1,200 American troops on their way to the Philippines had stopped at Malta, at the height of the Boer war, he had said to himself:

"How glad I would be to keep these gentlemen in case we are harassed or international difficulties occur."

Glad Choate Was Away.

"And really," continued the speaker, "while I hope Mr. Choate is not listening, I believe they would have remained if we had been in difficulties and I had asked them to do so."

After the speech making was apparently at an end, the Right Rev. Charles Riley, bishop of Perth, Western Australia, who has just completed a tour of the United States, made the hit of the evening by the most cordial and witty expression of Australian friendship for America. All the diners paid the bishop the compliment of singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and applauding him again and again, and especially his dictum that "The peace of the world is assured so long as the Anglo-Saxon race lives at peace with itself and bosses the rest of the world."

Timothy L. Woodruff, lieutenant governor of New York state, spoke after the bishop of Perth. He said that King Edward's speedy recovery was as much prayed for in the United States as in England and that the disappointment of the visiting Americans at not witnessing the coronation festivities was obliterated by their sense of sympathy for the king.

Mr. Woodruff said also that no serious American believed Great Britain's supremacy at sea was threatened by J. Pierpont Morgan's shipping combine, which he explained, merely tended to closer touch between two great peoples whose continued harmony insured the conservation of the peace of the world.

Ovation to General Wheeler.

General Wheeler, who received a great ovation from the many southerners present, spoke after ex-Governor Hastings. He paid a tribute similar to Mr. Woodruff's to the sympathy of the United States for England's king.

At the conclusion of the dinner a vote of thanks was given to D. C. Haldeman, the chairman of the occasion.

Among the guests present were Admirals Watson and O'Neil, United States navy; James Boyle, United States consul at Liverpool; Isaac Zeligmann, Commander Richardson Glover, naval attache to the United States embassy at London; John R. Carter, second secretary of the embassy; Richard Westacott, Marshal Halsted, Sir Christopher Furness, the ship owner; Henry P. Hipps; Josiah Quincy and M. H. DeYoung, of San Francisco.

THE UNDERTOW CLAIMS THREE

In Galveston Harbor a Trio of Men Are Carried To Watery Grave.

VENTURED BEYOND DEPTH DESPITE THE HIGH SURF

James N. Davis, Night Editor of The Galveston News, Is One of the Victims—Two Bodies Have Not Yet Been Recovered.

Galveston, Tex., July 4.—(Special.)—James N. Davis, night editor of The Galveston News; A. D. Rust, his uncle, and H. Chandler, son in law of Mr. Rust, became victims of the dangerous undertow while bathing in the gulf tonight.

The party were all good swimmers and entered the gulf from Murdock's bathing pavilion about 6 o'clock. Although the surf was quite boisterous and a strong current was running southwestwardly, they struck out beyond the safety ropes seaward. Presently cries of distress were heard and strong swimmers went as rapidly as possible to their rescue.

The body of Rust was found, but no trace of Davis or Chandler, who had completely disappeared, could be had. Rust was hurried ashore and every effort at resuscitation was unavailing.

It is supposed that the bodies of Davis and Chandler were carried southwestwardly by the strong current and will be cast up on the beach west of the city. A vigilant watch is being maintained.

James N. Davis was 36 years old and leaves a widow and three children. He was a native of Rutherford county, Tennessee, and had been connected with The Galveston News since 1895. He was bright, able and very popular.

A. D. Rust was a resident of Houston, Tex., as was his son in law, H. Chandler. They were here on a visit to Mr. Davis. Mr. Rust was an uncle of Mrs. Davis. He was 63 years of age and leaves four married daughters in Houston, one being the wife of H. Chandler, who was about twenty-eight years of age.

CLOSING OF FRENCH SCHOOLS.

Government Questioned Regarding Fight on Religious Orders.

Paris, July 4.—An interpellation was made in the chamber of deputies today concerning the application by the government of the law of associations by the recent closing of schools, etc., which were managed by unauthorized congregations.

Premier Combes replied that the government had decided not to permit any evasion of the law of associations, that it was determined to break down all resistance in religious affairs and that it had decided to carry out the spirit of the French revolution.

"We have firmly resolved," said the premier, "to assure the supremacy of civil society over monastic obedience."

M. Combes received an ovation from the chamber of deputies and it was decided that his speech should be posted throughout France. A motion approving the declaration of government and expressing the chamber's reliance upon the government for the firm application of the law of associations and necessary defense of the civil rights of the state was adopted by 333 votes to 206.

WOULD NOT RETURN TO HIM,

Therefore, Abe Cohen Shot and Killed Susie Roberts.

Savannah, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Susie Rogers, colored, was shot and killed by Abe Cohen, also colored, on Olive street, in Yamacraw, about 5 o'clock yesterday. The two had been living together for some time, but the woman grew tired and left Cohen yesterday. Meeting her in "Coopership lane," as that portion of Yamacraw is known, Cohen demanded of the woman if she intended returning to him. Her reply was unsatisfactory. He promptly pulled his revolver and fired five shots, every ball taking effect. It was about as complete a job of the kind as the police have ever witnessed. Cohen was immediately arrested by Policeman Knox, of the Ocean Steamship force. The shooting caused considerable excitement among the negroes of Yamacraw.

Finance Bill Passes.

London, July 4.—The finance bill passed its third reading in the house of lords today.

CEYLON TEA

GREEN or BLACK

Is superior to all tea as regards purity and economy, and no other tea has its delicious flavor and aroma. A trial will convince the doubting.

Finest the World can Produce.

LIPTON'S

CEYLON-INDIA TEAS

BLACK OR GREEN.

Absolutely Pure, Fragrant and Refreshing.

McCORD-STEWART CO., Wholesale Distributors.

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Wait for Excursion to Wrightsville Beach, N. C., via Seaboard Air Line Ry.; run under auspices Fifth Regiment. $3.50 round trip; July 17th.

SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads, Union Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive From		Depart To	
Jonesboro	6 45 am	*Jonesboro	5 50 am
*Savannah	7 25 am	*Savannah	7 50 am
*Jonesboro	8 05 am	Hapeville	8 30 am
Hapeville	9 40 am	*Macon	12 10 pm
*Macon	11 20 am	Jonesboro	12 20 pm
Jonesboro	2 10 pm	Hapeville	3 40 pm
Hapeville	4 50 pm	*Macon	4 05 pm
Hapeville	6 15 pm	Hapeville	6 00 pm
Savannah	6 15 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
Macon	8 00 pm	*Savannah	9 00 pm
Jonesboro	8 10 pm	Jonesboro	11 10 pm
Following Trains Sunday Only		Following Trains Sunday Only.	
Hapeville	10 45 am	Hapeville	9 10 am
Hapeville	2 25 pm	Hapeville	1 15 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Nashville	7 30 am	Nashville	8 22 am
Marietta	8 32 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
Memphis	11 45 am	Memphis	4 30 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Marietta	5 30 pm
Nashville	7 30 pm	Nashville	8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Montgomery	11 40 am	Montgomery	5 30 am
Selma	7 30 pm	Montgomery	1 05 pm
Selma	11 40 pm	Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	8 20 am	Lagrange	530 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Norfolk	7 50 am	*Clinton	7 40 am
*Washington	3 55 pm	*Washington	12 00 n'n
*Clinton	7 50 pm	*Norfolk	8 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From		Depart To	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 55 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 10 pm
*Augusta	1 00 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 00 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE & NORTHERN.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville 8 15 am
Arrive Atlanta from Knoxville 7 30 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

5.30 A. M.—NO. 13. DAILY. Solid vestibule train. Through Pullman sleeping cars for Cincinnati.

5.30 A. M.—No. 16. DAILY. Local to Brunswick. Makes all stops.

5.30 A. M.—NO. 28. DAILY. To Columbus.

6.10 A. M.—NO. 35. DAILY. Through sleeping cars to Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City.

7.50 A. M.—NO. 12. DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7.55 A. M.—NO. 7. DAILY. Local to Chattanooga. Arrive Chattanooga 1 p. m.

12.00 N'N—NO. 38. DAILY. Washington and Southwestern Limited. Drawing room, sleeping, library, observation cars and club cars through without change; dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 6:42 a. m., New York 12:43 p. m.

12.05 N'N—NO. 8. DAILY. Local. Arrives Macon 2:25 p. m.

1.00 P. M.—NO. 40. DAILY. Atlanta and New York Express. Day coaches, sleeper between Atlanta and Washington and Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m., Norfolk 8:30 a. m., Washington 9:45 a. m.

4.10 P. M.—NO. 30. DAILY. Local to Ft. Valley. Makes all stops.

4.10 P. M. NO. 10. DAILY. Local to Macon. Pullman observation chair car.

4.15 P. M.—NO. 37. DAILY. Pullman sleeping car to Memphis. Arrives Birmingham 9:50 p. m., Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4.40 P. M.—NO. 22. DAILY. Local to Columbus. Arrives Columbus 8:40 p. m.

4.30 P. M.—NO. 18. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Bell." Makes all stops. Arrives Toccoa 9 p. m.

5.00 P. M.—NO. 14. DAILY. Through sleeping car to Cincinnati, sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville. Arrives Chattanooga 9:50 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m., Louisville 8:05 a. m.

6.15 P. M.—NO. 25. DAILY. Makes all stops. Arrives Anniston 10:15 p. m.

10.45 P. M.—NO. 14. DAILY. The Florida Limited. Solid vestibuled train through to Jacksonville. Local sleeping car to Brunswick. Arrives Jacksonville 8:30 a. m.

12 Night—NO. 36. DAILY. U. S. Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car through to New York and Richmond. Through coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9 p. m., New York 6:23 a. m., Boston 3 p. m.

Ticket Offices: Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main; Depot, 179 Main.

FOR RENT--45 East Cain Street.

This property is on the south side of East Cain street, between Ivy and Courtland streets. The lot is 25x136 and lies level. The building is a two-story six-room frame (half house), with gas, hot and cold water. Bath, closet, sink in kitchen. This property is quite close in; is in a good neighborhood and in good repair. Peachtree street cars block and a half away. Rent $25 per month.

We publish a weekly Rent Bulletin, giving full description of everything we have for rent. Call or send for a copy. We move tenants free.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE.
The Renting Agent, 50 North Broad Street.

WANT ADS.

The Constitution is the unexcelled medium for "Want" advertisements.

It pays to let your wants be known in The Constitution.

If you have anything to sell let the people know it through The Constitution's "Want" columns, and you can sell it.

If you wish to buy anything, let your desires be known in The Constitution's "Want" columns and you can get it.

Ten cents per line each insertion.

No advertisement received for less than the price of three lines.

Special discount given when advertisements continue in the paper for one month or longer.

Will not guarantee classification of advertisements if received after 8 p. m.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Two first-class butter makers; state experience; good salary to the right man. Address X., Constitution.

WANTED—Steady, sober man as butler and driver; references required. 214 West Peachtree st.

WANTED—A carriage and wagon painter. George De Laney, Greensboro, Ala.

THE Atlanta Business Bureau, 1214-1215 Empire building, under entirely new management. By reason of our long experience in this particular line we are fully qualified to give you the best results. If you are seeking a position, call on us or write. 6-26-tf

WANTED—Sub-contractors on 100 miles of work on Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad through high, dry, piny woods country; well watered, fine material and good prices. Profiles can be seen in our office at Hattiesburg, Miss. 6-11-30t

MEN—Our catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler Barber Colleges, St. Louis or New Orleans. 6-29-6t

WANTED—A young man who has had experience in the grocery business; must be wideawake; reference required. Call at Boston Grocery Co., 110 Whitehall street.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

A YOUNG MAN, having had several years' experience as traveling salesman, desires good position in city. Will do any kind of work. Good character and excellent address. Can furnish good references. Address "Jacen."

WANTED—By gentleman just come to Atlanta, good office or executive position; large experience and best references. W., care Constitution.

COMPETENT office, store and mechanical help, male or female, furnished promptly without charge. The Empire Business Bureau, Grant bldg; phone 2244.

SITUATIONS WANTED — Female.

WANTED—A position as governess in a private family by a young lady of Ky.; she has had five years of successful experience in teaching English, Latin and music. Address Miss Mabel Walker, Versailles, Ky.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS on salary or commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $520 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co. X 46, La Crosse, Wis.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PRESS clippings. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, established in 1895, is the only press clipping bureau in the United States making a specialty of reading southern weeklies and small dailies. Our daily construction bulletins give all building and financial information in advance of all other sources. We furnish information and press clippings on every conceivable subject. Send for samples. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Photograph gallery over 75 Peachtree st.; also for rent a nice cottage, 5 rooms, water, furnished, $16 per month. G. S. Prior.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of city; call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street. tf

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

TWO large, well-lighted furnished rooms for rent; modern conveniences. 139 Spring street.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two or three unfurnished rooms; new house, gas and water. 257 E. Cain. 'Phone 2650.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy a first-class hotel 'bus; state price. The Rankin House, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—To send information about the Prosperity City of the southwest, the home of the visiting ball team, Little Rock, the metropolis of the southwest; literature free on application to George R. Brown, secretary of the Board of Trade, Little Rock, Ark. 7-5-6-8

FOR SALE—Machinery.

SECOND-HAND woodworking machinery and iron machine tools Richards Machine Co., 25 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY to lend on real estate from one to five years at 5 1-2 to 7 per cent; also repayable monthly; lowest possible expense. S. B. Turman, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business 42 principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

J. T. HOLLEMAN negotiates loans on improved Atlanta real estate at low rates. 8 West Alabama street.

MONEY to lend on real estate, stocks or bonds. Save money by seeing Equitable Loan and Security Company, 315-21 Equitable building, before borrowing.

WEYMAN & CONNERS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

ON DIAMONDS and jewelry; half rates; strictly confidential. Schaul & May, corner Peachtree and Decatur.

MONEY TO LOAN to ladies holding salaried positions; special courtesies extended. Kennedy Loan Co., 728 Empire bldg. 6-11-13 m

FARM loans negotiated throughout the state. Attorney wanted in every county. J. T. Holleman, 8 West Alabama st.

WE MAKE LOANS
WITHOUT REAL ESTATE
WITHOUT MORTGAGES
WITHOUT SALARY ORDERS
WITHOUT COLLATERAL
ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO., 508 Temple Court.

STRAIGHT loans and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission. E. S. McCandless, Kiser building.

R. C. DeSAUSSURE, room 46 Inman building, real estate loans.

ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS.

IT'S true Dr. Lanier's Atlanta Dental Parlors are over the telephone exchange, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets. Seven large rooms are elegantly furnished. Five dental chairs and expert workmen at every chair. Five years in Atlanta and eighteen years in the practice of dentistry has placed him in the lead. Now's the time to have your teeth put in good condition.

Specimen gold crowns, $3.50; best sets of teeth, $4 to $8; gold fillings, $1.00 and up; silver fillings, 50 cents to $1.00. You can have your teeth extracted without charge and without pain from 8 to 10 at the Atlanta Dental Parlors, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets. 'Phone 1534. Entrance on both streets.

WALL PAPER.

WE are showing the very latest patterns in wall paper and know our prices will also interest you. J. M. Quick Co., 29 E. Hunter st. 'Phones 729. tf

WATCHES.

SELF-WINDING CLOCKS, warranted; watches cleaned 50c; jewelry repaired, diamonds reset. Boley, jeweler, 141 Peachtree. tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Central property, renting for $100 per month, and room for other buildings, only $14,000; worth $20,000. S. B. Turman, Broad and Alabama streets. 7-1-1mo

FOR SALE—Nice cottage on Baker street for $2,000; also a cosy home on Pine street for $2,500; $5,750 will give you a snap on North avenue, near Peachtree street. S. B. Turman, corner Broad and Alabama streets. 7-1-1mo

FOR SALE—Five-room dwelling, close in, white settlement, a bargain, direct from owner. Address J. M. O., care Constitution. tf

FURNITURE.

THE cheapest place to buy furniture, mattings, rugs on cash or easy payments. J. C. & J. G. Evins, 73 Whitehall.

Notice to Landlords.

We have opened our renting department at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, and before listing your property for rent consult us. We have quite a number of customers to find places for, both on north and south side. Our special attention will be given to renting and if you want your property rented and special attention given to it, list it with us. S. B. Turman & Co., corner Broad and Alabama sts. 'Phone 674. 6-29-tf

E. D. Crane & Co., No. 43 and 45 S. Forsyth Street.

WHEN competitors claim that their vehicles are just as "good as Columbus Buggy Co.'s for less money," they make a bold statement with the hope of making a sale; "but they can't deliver the goods."

We are determined to sell the best carriages at bottom figures.

Likewise to make the best custom harness ever offered at prices within reach of any ordinary man.

Fair prices and square dealing always prevail here.

E. D. CRANE & CO.,
43 and 45 S. Forsyth St.

SIGN PAINTING.

WELLS,
THE SIGN MAN,
2½ N. BROAD.
PHONE 509.

MEDICAL.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal, Cotton Root Pills, a safe, reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50c. Frank Edmondson & Bros., manf'g chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Farms.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE to buy one of the best pieces property in Bibb Co.; just 4 miles from Union depot, Macon; on two main lines railroad; will sell 1,000 acres in one body or less to suit purchasers; fine farm and fruit lands; good pasture for beef raising. J. T. Gantt, Macon, Ga.

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHNSON'S "AFTER-DINNER PILL" Will Keep You Well. 25 Cents. Ask your Druggist for a FREE SAMPLE. THE HOME REMEDY CO., AUSTELL BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

Dropsy Cured in 30 to 60 days. 10 days' treatment free. O. E. COLLUM DROPSY MEDICINE CO. 313-315 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga.

"Every One Has His Hobby."

and our hobby is to make our high grade watches do their duty. They run closer than others of same grade, and keep it up—we attend to that before you see them.

Julius R. Watts & Co., JEWELERS, 7 West Alabama Street.

DUCRO'S Alimentary ELIXIR

Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers

Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Sq. Phila., Pa.

Sold by L. N. Brunswig & Co., New Orleans, La.

Newton Chapter, D. A. R.

Oxford, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Montague Boyd, of Oxford, was elected regent at a recent meeting of the Newton chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Boyd has been prominently associated with the Daughters of the American Revolution for some time both here and in Savannah, and it is expected that the chapter will thrive under her administration.

TIME IS GAYEST AT CHAUTAUQUA

Assemblies in Barnesville and Marietta Are Attended by Vast Throngs.

HON. TOM E. WATSON HOLDS AUDIENCE SPELLBOUND

He Takes as His Subject, "Imperialism and Democracy"—Senator Ben Tillman on "The Race Problem" at Marietta Chautauqua.

Barnesville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Memories of the stirring days of 1776 were revived today in Barnesville and the people here paid fitting tribute to the natal day of freedom.

The chautauqua assembly, which has been in progress in this city since Sunday last, reached its zenith today. The number of visitors was the largest, the programme the most attractive and entertaining and the day the brightest of the entire week.

The orator of the day here was Hon. Thomas E. Watson, who took as his subject "Imperialism and Democracy." Georgia's eloquent son was at his best, and it is safe to say that never was he accorded more genuine welcome and never was effort on his part more enjoyed or more cordially received. During the entire address Mr. Watson carried his audience with him and frequent were the outbursts of applause that greeted his eloquent words.

Another feature of the day that proved a pleasing one to the patrons of the chautauqua was the magnificent barbecue served by the management to its patrons. It was a feast of plenty, at which more than a thousand persons gathered.

The day was one of uninterrupted gaiety from the early morning when the battalion of Gordon institute cadets fired the national salute of twenty-one guns to the evening graced with its charming social features.

TILLMAN ON RACE PROBLEM.

South Carolina Senator Star Feature at Marietta Chautauua.

Marietta, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—A large crowd gathered at the chautauqua this morning to hear Senator Benjamin R. Tillman on "The Race Problem." Senator Tillman was introduced by Senator A. S. Clay.

For an hour and a half Senator Tillman discussed his subject. When he stated that he was about to close voices from throughout the audience urged him to continue. But the senator said it was too hot. The heat was intense and the glare under the white tent almost unbearable.

Senator Tillman thinks the solution of the race problem is by suitable legislation and constitutions by the states, such as South Carolina, Alabama and other southern states have passed. He says the first and controlling problem is political supremacy by the white people at all hazards. Should the negro become successful in dominating his politics above the white man then the next step would be an attempt at social equality, which could never exist.

He spoke of the eight years just following the late civil war, when South Carolina was under negro domination, and told how the white people, regardless of negro majorities and the presence of federal soldiers to guard the polls and have a fair ballot and fair count, carried the state democratic by a good majority. They have since, he said, and will forever more hold power there.

He urged Georgia to follow the example of her sister states and by constitutional amendments make suitable electoral qualifications.

EDUCATION MEETING ENDS.

Annual Convention of Southern Body Adjourns in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 4.—The annual convention of the Southern Educational Association closed with this morning's session, after spending four days in this city discussng the important questions pertaining to education in the south.

The officers of the association express the greatest satisfaction with the spirit exhibited at the convention and the evidences of growth in strength. One drawback has been the extremely and unusually hot weather all over the south, which kept the attendance below the number expected, but the assurances of loyalty to the association received at the association were numerous and satisfactory.

Professor T. H. Garrett, of Augusta, Ga., read a paper on "The Public School Teacher: His Rights and Duties."

Professor Joseph S. Stewart, director of the North Georgia Agricultural college of Dahlonega, Ga., delivered an address on "Library Work in the Schools." In this address he brought out the fact that nine states of the south have no provision for libraries under their laws, but that others have recently made such provision and several states were about to do so. He urged the teachers to work for wholesale laws in this respect upon their return home.

The selection of the next place of meeting was left to the executive committee with power to act. Invitations were extended by representatives of Asheville, N. C., Monteagle, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala.

Big Schooner in Bad Fix.

Norfolk, Va., July 4.—The four-masted schooner Nimbus, of Boston, which was ashore on the outer bar near Ocracoke, N. C., reached Norfolk this afternoon in tow of two Luckenbach tugs, which, after much difficulty, succeeded in floating her. The Nimbus is leaking, but the pumps are able to keep her free, and it is thought that she is not much damaged. She will be docked for examination.

Cholera Raging t Manila.

Manila, July 4.—There were fifty-four new cases of cholera reported in Manila yesterday and thirty-five deaths from the disease.

The totals for the province since the outbreak are 10,332 cases of cholera and 7,713 deaths.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. Keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

MILL MAN SHOT IN AUGUSTA.

SMITH STRIKES CRIPPLED MAN WHO WAS ABUSIVE.

Another Takes Up the Quarrel and Smith Is Probably Fatally Wounded.

Augusta, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—A shooting affray occurred this evening that may terminate fatally for Frank Smith, second boss in the King mill.

There has been a strike in progress in this cotton factory and Smith has been to different places away from Augusta employing hands to come and work in the mill. This evening a one-legged man named Busbee became quite abusive of Smith for "hiring scab labor." He grew so offensive that Smith was about to strike him.

A. E. Hods, who runs a small store near the mill, interfered and said Smith must not strike the cripple. Smith replied if Hods took up Busbee's fight he must take the consequences, and struck Hods, the latter claims, with a club.

Hods thereupon ran into his store and came back with a pistol, the contents of which he proceeded to empty into Smith, shooting him once in the stomach, once in the thigh and once in the back. He is at the hospital in a critical condition.

SIX GO SAILING; FOUR RETURN.

Two Bodies Found, Mangled and with Bullet Holes.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—(Special.)—A startling sensation has just been brought to light from the Newbern section.

Six persons employed on the farm of Thomas Haywood near that place went sailing last Sunday. Only four of the number returned. They declared that two of the party had been drowned.

The crew of a passing schooner picked up the bodies of the two unfortunates, both of which were found to be mangled. The faces and heads were terribly mashed in and showed bullet wounds, and the clothing was covered with blood.

An investigation into the matter is now being made by the coroner.

Price Succeeds at Suicide.

Athens, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—F. M. Price, the merchant who attempted suicide at his store in the western part of the county Monday afternoon, died this morning without ever regaining consciousness. The rope with which he hanged himself slipped in front of his chin and the strangulation was such as to prevent the blood receding from his brain while it continued to rush in. The result was that the brain was flooded with blood and paralysis followed.

Darling in Newport News.

Newport News, Va., July 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, with several government officials, arrived here on the dispatch boat Dolphin this afternoon. The secretary's visit, it is understood, is for the purpose of inspecting the water batteries at Fort Monroe. The party will remain on board the dispatch boat tonight, going ashore in the morning.

Captain Richard Irby Dead.

Richmond, Va., July 4.—Captain Richard Irby, treasurer of Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, Va., died today, aged 77 years.

Mathews Gets Fine Berth.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—A. Grant Mathews, who was a candidate for the republican congressional nomination against Hon. Henry R. Gibson two years ago and who this year resigned a federal clerkship to work for Gibson's nomination, has been appointed financial clerk in the Memphis postoffice. He has gone to Memphis to take charge.

Much Timber Land Is Bought.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—Alex McMillan, of this city, has just closed a deal for Charles D. Fuller, of Kalamazoo, Mich., for 75,000 acres of timber lands located in western North Carolina, on the Ocona Lufty river. The property was purchased from Cherokee Indians who inhabit that section. It will be extensively developed.

Southern To Build More Road.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—The Southern railway has let the contract to W. J. Oliver & Co. for the construction of 7 miles of railroad on Clear Creek, in the coal district. It is stated that a branch is to be constructed by the Southern from Jellico up Clear creek into the Mingo and Log mountain district. The Clear creek road is to be completed by September 1.

Special Term To Try Maddox.

Warrenton, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Judge Horace M. Holden has called an extra term of Warren superior court for Monday, July 7, to try the negro John Maddox, who came so near meeting death at the hands of a mob a week ago for attempted assault upon a little white girl in the northern part of the county. The negro is now in Macon jail and will be returned here for trial the morning of the day set for the convening of court. The trial will be concluded in one day, no doubt.

Hard Storm in Thomasville.

Thomasville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—This afternoon Thomasville experienced a violent thunder storm, during which the electric display was startling. The house of Spencer Hadley, colored, was struck and destroyed by lightning and another house near by caught fire but was saved. A house owned by William Reese and occupied by W. M. Parker was also struck, the lightning descending the chimney and igniting the carpet. Nobody was hurt.

TO ELECT NEW COMMISSIONER.

Board of Education of Newton County To Meet.

Oxford, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The board of education of Newton county will elect the county school commissioner next Saturday morning, July 5. An examination was given last week to determine whether all of the candidates were competent to serve. Those who stood the examination were Will Stewart, of Covington; Professor G. C. Adams, of Palmer institute, Oxford; J. A. Cowan, of Covington; Professor W. S. Neal, of Brick Store, and Mortimer Hays, of Covington. The fortunate candidate will fill the unexpired term of Professor W. C. Wright, who resigns because he leaves Newton county to take charge of the public schools of Dublin.

The race between these gentlemen has been close and much interest is manifested in who will be successful.

Georgia Experiment Station.

Griffin, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The board of directors of the Georgia experiment station held their regular quarterly meeting yesterday, transacting the regular routine business. Every member of the board was present and all were well pleased with the work being done on the station. They instructed the director to make such improvements upon the farm as he thought necessary.

CHURCH RUINED BY LIGHTNING

Steeple of Phenix City Place of Worship Is Split in Two.

FRONT PART OF CHURCH IS A COMPLETE WRECK

Heavy Rainfalls in Columbus and Vicinity, but Too Late To Save Corn — Other Crops Are Benefited to Great Extent.

Columbus, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—During a lightning storm here this afternoon the Congregational Methodist church in Phenix City was struck. The bolt split the steeple in two and wrecked the front part of the church. A heavy rain fell in Columbus and vicinity and seemed to be general over this section. It was badly needed, as crops were suffering very much. Tre rain comes too late to save the corn crop in some sections. Some of the farmers in this vicinity have cut down their corn.

Death of Rev. Douglass Peabody.

A telegram received by 1 is brotner, Hon. Francis D. Peabody, tells of the death this morning at Decatur, Ills., of Rev. Douglass C. Peabody. He was a well known divine and until a year or two ago was rector of an Episcopal church in Mobile, Ala.

Cody Caught in Mobile.

W. H. Cody, who, it is claimed, victimized a number of Columbus people, representing that he was a Central railroad detective, and who skipped town Saturday leaving behind him a lot of unpaid bills, was arrested today at Mobile, Ala., at the instigation of the Columbus police and will be brought back to this city. There will be some six or eight warrants against him. Cody telephoned from a point in Alabama to Columbus and said he was then in Tennessee, but the ruse failed to throw the Columbus police off the track.

Sol Baldwin, a negro convict escaped from the county chaingang last night, and to add insult to injury carried off two of the county bloodhounds with him.

Mrs. E. M. Flournoy Dead.

Mrs. Eugenia Moffett Flournoy, widow of Robert Flournoy, died at her home at Broken Arrow, Ala., today of heart failure. She leaves two children—Mrs. H. H. Epping, Jr., and Thomas M. Flournoy; a brother, Dr. Charles J. Moffett, of St. Louis, and two sisters, Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng and Mrs. Ella Wells, of Columbus. She will be buried in this city tomorrow.

TO HOLD EDUCATION RALLIES

Arrangements Are Now Being Perfected in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—(Special.)—Arrangements are being perfected for the holding of a series of educational rallies in the state. The first will be at Weatworth, July 19. The chief speakers will be ex-Governor T. J. Jarvis and President Charles D. Mclver, of the State Normal and Industrial college for women.

On the 19th instant the county superintendent of each county will hold an examination for scholarships in the State Agricultural and Mechanical college here. There are 180 scholarships, of which 120 go to the counties.

The state board of elections meets here again August 4. Ex-Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton is its chairman, Wilson G. Lamb and R. T. Claywell being the two other democratic members, while Clarence Call and A. B. Freeman are the republicans.

President Winston, of the Agricultural and Mechanical college here, says that the addition of the two new buildings will enable it to accommodate 500 students next session. He thinks as many as 600 will apply.

There are some interesting minor railway developments. The Norfolk and Western railway is building its Virginia branch past the great Blue Wing copper ore bed to Roxboro, Person county. The same road is also pushing another branch through Allegheny county to the immense bed of iron ore known as the Balion bed in Ashe county. A survey is being made under direction of a syndicate for a railway from Elkin to Sparta, in Allegheny. It is probable that the Southern railway is behind this movement. This road, as planned, is to pass the mountain of granite known as Stone mountain, which is 5 miles in circumference, and which is asserted to be the largest mass of granite in the country.

Governor Aycock has reappointed all the directors to represent the state on the board of the North Carolina railway. Hugh G. Chatham, president; L. M. Michaux, V. E. Turner, John W. Graham, L. Banks Holt, W. H. Williams, C. M. Cooke, F. R. Penn. He also reappoints J. R. McLelland state proxy. The state owns three-fourths of the stock in this road, the total being $4,000,000. The stock (par value $100) is worth $175. The state has leased the road to the Southern for one hundred years for 7 per cent net, the Southern paying all taxes. It is by far the best property the state owns. The value of the state's assets exceeds its debts.

A charter is granted by the state to the Lenoir Electric Company, capital $50,000, to furnish light, power, etc., to operate railways, telephones and telegraphs.

It is expected that George K. Pritchard, a brother of the senator, will be nominated for congress in the new ninth district. Pritchard was sheriff for several years and is one of the pluckiest men in the state. Several years ago he went after a murderer. The latter shot him after having pretended to surrender. Though Pritchard was dangerously, and it was thought mortally, wounded, he raised himself and shot the murderer fatally.

Mrs. J. A. Jones, Waycross, Ga.

Waycross, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. A. Jones, wife of the county treasurer, died today from cancer. Mrs. Jones was formerly Miss duBignon, of Brunswick. She leaves a husband and two children. The interment will be in Lott cemetery at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Mrs. David O. Robinson.

West Point, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. David O. Robinson died Wednesday morning at her home in Chambers county, Alabama, about 11-2 miles from here, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Robinson had been in ill health for a number of years, but it had not been serious until recently. She is survived by her husband and two grown daughters, Mrs. Joseph Bachman, of New Orleans, and Miss Bee Robinson, of this city.

Henry A. Snellgrove, Macon.

Macon, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Henry A. Snellgrove died at his home in East Macon Wednesday afternoon after a long illness. Mr. Snellgrove was 38 years of age and was well known and liked by all who knew him. He will be buried at 5 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence and the interment will be at Fort Hill cemetery. Rev. J. E. Johnston, pastor of the First Street Methodist church, will conduct the services. Mr. Snellgrove leaves two sisters—Mrs. Estelle Nordeen, of Girard, Ala., and Mrs. R. E. Weekes, of Macon.

Used in Hot Weather

Paine's Celery Compound

Renews and Invigorates the Body and Maintains a Strong and Clear Brain.

Thousands of people in whose blood lurks the seeds of disease, decline mentally and physically when the hot weather comes on. They become weak, languid, morose, have loss of memory, loss of appetite, with wasting of flesh.

For all such Paine's Celery Compound is an absolute necessity at this time. It is the only remedy approved of by able physicians for purifying and enriching the blood, for feeding and nourishing the nerves, for maintaining digestive vigor, for the building of flesh, tissue and muscle, and for promoting refreshing and healthful sleep.

If your condition of health is not satisfactory, if you are not happy, active and vigorous at present, try the virtues of one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound; you will have cause to thank heaven that such a marvelous recuperator was placed within your reach.

The following letter from Hon. J. S. McCarthy, Washington, D. C., a gentleman of national reputation, is a blessed assurance to all hot weather sufferers that Paine's Celery Compound can bestow that health and vigor so much needed at this season:

"I was suffering with nervousness, loss of appetite and insomnia. I was all run down, and nothing did me any good, until a friend advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound. I took four bottles of the Compound and I am more than proud to testify that it completely cured me. I haven't had an unwell day since. I eat hearty and sleep like a healthy baby. I consider Paine's Celery Compound the best remedy manufactured, and I most heartily recommend it to suffering humanity the world over."

HOW PEACE IS NEGOTIATED.

Picturesque Features of the Different Conferences.

London Mail: The peace conference that is now in progress on the veldt will present many picturesque features, but scarcely more perhaps than other conferences of a like kind equally famous and momentous.

For it usually happens that the preliminaries of peace are arranged in a setting which appeals to one's imagination. Perhaps the most unusual scene for a peace conference was that which witnessed the meeting of the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon in 1807, when the treaty of Tilsit was signed.

The preliminaries of this place were settled on a raft moored in the river Memel, or Niemen, and from that day the little town of Tilsit, whose inhabitants witnessed the meeting from the banks of the river, became famous. It was a crowning day for Napoleon, for it gave him thrones for his brothers, and a day of sorrow for Prussia, for that kingdom in the treaty of Tilsit drained the very dregs of the cup of humiliation which Napoleon had presented to it.

Many nations have sustained humiliations on the water, but this is the only instance in which three brothers have found thrones there. On the quaint raft where Alexander and Napoleon met were constructed two equally quaint little huts, where the monarchs could consult out of sight of the soldiers and townsmen lining the banks. There were more soldiers than private persons, perhaps. Tilsit, with its little population of 8,000 or 10,000, would not look too trustfully upon Napoleon or his warriors, and probably preferred to keep a safe distance from his frowns.

But if Prussia by the treaty on the raft reached the nadir of humiliation, Napoleon himself had but eight years to live before the tables were turned, and he who had imposed peace was vainly suing for terms. In these days, when eulogies of the most worthy among the enemy may be heard on every side, it is strange to turn back to the opinions universal during Napoleon's "hundred days." Keenly as the country yearned for a restoration of that peace that had been so rudely broken in upon by the escape from Alba, almost as soon as it had been established there was no spirit abroad tempting the nation to false generosity. When the rumor came that first Napoleon and after his abdication the representatives of his son, would sue for terms, the notion was hailed with scorn and ridicule.

The greatest warrior of modern history, the man who had by his own supreme genius altered the whole face of Europe, who had played with dynasties and monarchs as with pawns on a chessboard, was referred to as "the Corsican rebel," "arch villain," "murderer," "murderous scoundrel," "miserable adventurer," and this in the leading articles in the most important and dignified journals of the time. Nothing but an ignominious death on the scaffold would meet the public's ideas as to fitting treatment of him: his wife, his sisters, and his sisters in law were to be despoiled of their every possession and driven in destitution as outlaws from Europe; then the fear arose that they would find their way to some penal settlement, and a grave and learned article in The Times pointed out the danger of such a possibility, for they would assuredly corrupt and taint the susceptible convicts. When it was known that, relying on England's chivalry, the conqueror of Europe had thrown himself on her mercy, no lofty sentiments of honor stirred the people. His immediate return for execution to the king of France was vociferously demanded. Fortunately for the honor of our country this last slur on our escutcheon was just avoided.

A scene as picturesque in its main elements as the signing of the treaty on the raft was that which witnessed the famous treaty of Munster, ending the so-called eighty years' war when the Dutch Republic was solemnly recognized by Europe, and Spain surrendered everything for which she had so long fought. The well-known picture in the National Gallery gives a vivid impression of what this scene must have been like. The solemn raising of the fingers, signifying assent on the part of the delegates, may find its parellel in the deep-throated "ja" with which the descendants of the peacemakers of 1868 may assent to peace today on the Transvaal veldt. But there will be one vital and abiding difference between the two scenes, separated as they are by nearly three scenturies. The crowded conference at Munster brought a Dutch Republic within the pale of international law; the conferences on the veldt will witness a very different result.

COLORADO FLYER

Santa Fe

NEW SOLID TRAIN

Kansas City to Colorado

Beginning June 1

Pullman palace and observation sleepers—Buffet-smoking car—Chair car—

Leave Kansas City .. .. 6:55 p. m.

Arrive Pueblo .. .. 10:35 a. m. (Next Day)

Arrive Colorado Springs .. 12:02 p. m. (Next Day)

Arrive Denver .. .. 3.15 p. m. (Next Day)

Quick Time—New Equipment—Harvey Meals—

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Another fast train leaves Kansas City every morning for Colorado

Cheap Excursions all Summer

G. A. DOBBIN, So. Frt. and Pass. Agt., 16 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

REPUBLICANS ARE JOLTED

OVE RAPPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTER IN CHARLESTON.

It Is Not Believed Senator Tillman Will Oppose His Nomination in Senate.

Charleston, S. C., July 4.—(Special.)—Republicans in Charleston are very much disgruntled over the appointment of W. L. Harris as postmaster. While Harris is a member of the republican party, he has not been identified with the movement in this state as long as other leaders and sixteen applicants, who were after the office, had more or less following from the old party ranks.

The appointment, however, gives general satisfaction here. Of all the applicants Harris appeared to have the most ability and his long experience in postoffice work will eminently fit him for the position.

Washington reports that Senator Tillman will oppose the confirmation in the senate next December are not generally credited here. When the appointment was first announced Senator Tillman made a bitter attack, although he was called off by his friends in Charleston. Now that Harris has been appointed a second time it is not believed that Senator Tillman will show further animosity and Harris will hold on. He will take charge of this office as soon as his bond has been filed.

The condition, however, which has caused the most dissatisfaction to the republicans is that Major Micah Jenkins will be put in control of the internal revenue department as collector. George R. Koester was appointed some months ago and he took charge, but his appointment was never confirmed and he had to step down. This led the republicans to believe that one of their number would win out.

German Military Thrift.

Youthy's Companion: An instance of military thrift and of a red tape system which is not peculiar to Germany comes from the Prussian war office. In 1866 the guards were breakfasting hurriedly. They had, on the previous day, fought the battle of Soor, and had accomplished altogether, a nine days' march. This was not the era of canned meats, and to each regiment had been allotted a certain number of cattle, which had been killed, skinned and cooked; but while the men were still eating, scouts came in with the news that the Austrians were at hand.

The men got into marching order and in a few minutes were in rapid advance toward the enemy. The grenadier guards, conspicuous always for their dispatch, hurried to such purpose that they failed to secure the skin of a cow which had been made over to them for rations.

When the official who was responsible for the value of the hide came to ask for it, it had to be reported missing. Inquiries were set on foot, evidence was collected and a voluminous correspondence, lasting fourteen or fifteen months failed to account for the skin.

There had been a cow. She had been made over to the guards. She had a hide. The hide was government property, representing a sum fixed by official tariff. The government must be credited with that sum. The hide was not forthcoming. Who should be responsible for its cash value?

It was at last decided that the colonel of the regiment should be held accountable, and a year and a half after the conclusion of the Seven Weeks' war he was requested by the war office to remit the sum of 3 thalers, the price of one cow skin lost by the grenadier guards. When the sum was paid the subject was at last officially dropped.

Negroes Observe the Day.

Fairburn, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The colored people of this town and county assembled here in large numbers today to celebrate the day. Many speeches were made. The most notable speech of the day was delivered by Rev. C. L. Lucas. He gave his race some splendid advice along the lines of industrial education, farming, good character, owning homes and improving the morals of the race. His speech was well received by those present. Short speeches were made by several white citizens, among whom were Messrs. L. S. Roan, K. A. Nisbet and F. J. Dodd.

Watson at West Point.

West Point, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Hon. Thomas E. Watson delivered his lecture, "The New South," at the opera house last night. The audience was the largest ever gathered in the house and Colonel Watson held the undivided attention of each and every one present. The lecture was well received and highly appreciated.

CONAN DOYLE'S GREAT SERIAL

"The Hound of the Baskervilles,"

Begins in Tomorrow's Sunny South.

DON'T MISS IT!

W. L. PEEL, President. ROBT. F. MADDOX, Vice Pres. THOS. J. PEEPLES, Cashier. GEO. A. NICOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING COMPANY

Capital	$200,000.00
Stockholders' liability	200,000.00
Surplus	50.000.00
Total	$450,000.00

Designated Depository of the City of Atlanta; Transact a General Banking Business.

The officers of this bank will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

In our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT we pay 4 per cent on deposits and receive limited amounts, on which interest at the rate of 3½ per cent is credited quarterly—on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st.

INVESTMENTS.

Municipal and Corporation Bonds at prices to net investor 4 1-2 to 6 per cent.

Write for list.

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COTTON, STOCKS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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Correspondents O'Dell Commission Co. Incorporated Capital $200,000. Cincinnati, Ohio. Quickest service in South. NO INTEREST ON STOCKS and dividend paid on stocks bought on margins. Reference Nesi Loan and Banking Co. and Third National Bank.

AMERICAN MARKETS CLOSED.

In Liverpool Cotton Closed at a Decided Advance.

All American markets were closed yesterday on account of Fourth of July holiday.

In Liverpool the cotton market for options closed strong at an advance of 8-64d, equal to about ¼c in American money. Prices at the close were strong at an advance.

A good business was done in spot at an advance of 1-32d—middling 5 1-32d.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, July 4, 4 p. m.—Cotton, spot good business done; prices 1-32d higher; American middling fair 5⅝; good middling 5⅛; middling 5 1-32; low middling 4 15-16; good ordinary 4 13-16; good ordinary 4 9-16.

The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export, and included 13,000 American.

Receipts 4,000 bales; American none.

Futures opened firm and closed strong.

July	4.58@4.59 sellers
July-August	4.56@4.57 sellers
August-September	4.49@4.50 buyers
September-October	4.38@4.39 buyers
October-November	4.31@4.32 buyers
November-December	4.28@4.29 buyers
December-January	4.27 sellers
January-February	4.26@4.27 buyers
February-March	4.26@4.27 sellers
March-April	4.26@4.27 sellers

Liverpool Weekly Cotton Statistics.

Liverpool, July 4.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales of all kinds 62,000 bales; total sales, American, 50,000; English spinners' taking, 54,000; total export 24,000; import of all kinds 14,000; import, American, 3,000; stock of all kinds 822,000; stock, American, 698,000; quantity afloat, all kinds, 25,000; quantity afloat, American, 12,000; total sales on speculation, 2,600; total sales to exporters, 7,100.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, July 4.—Wheat, spot firm; No. 1 northern spring 6s 2½d; futures firm; July 6s; September 6s 3d.

Corn, spot firm; American mixed new 5s 10d; American mixed old 5s 9d; futures firm; September 5s 3½d; October 5s 2½d.

Foreign Finances.

London, July 4.—Consols for money 96 3-16; consols for account 96 7-16. Atchison 85; do. preferred 103½; Illinois Central 168; Louisville and Nashville 143¾.

Bar silver quiet at 24 5-16.

Money 2½@2½ per cent.

Short and three months' bills 2 7-16 per cent.

Gold premium at Buenos Ayres 130.50.

Berlin, July 4.—Exchange on London 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks. Short bills 2½ per cent; three months' bills 1⅝ per cent.

Paris, July 4.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 75 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 16 centimes for checks.

Local Bonds and Stocks.

CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta 4s, 1923	108	....
Atlanta 4½s, 1922	114	....
Atlanta 6s, 1914	120	....
Atlanta 7s, 1904	106	....
Savannah 5s, 1909	107½	108½
Savannah 5s, 1913	108	109
Macon 4½s, 1926	111	....
Macon 6s, 1910	114	....
Augusta 4s, 1927	103	....
Augusta 5s, 1921	115	....
Augusta 6s 1913	113	....
Columbus 5s, 1909	104	....
Columbus 4½s, 1927	107	....

STATE BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia 2½s, 1915	105	....
Georgia 3½s, 1930	109	....
Georgia 4s, 1926	117	....
Georgia 4½s, 1915	117	....
Georgia 4½s, 1915	118½	....
Georgia 4½s, 1922	121	....
Alabama, class A	107	....
Alabama, class B	106	....
Alabama, class C	101	....

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia railroad 5s, 1922	109	....
Georgia railroad 6s, 1910	114	....
Georgia railroad 6s, 1922	120	....
Central of Ga. first 5s, 1945	118	....
Central of Ga. Col. Trust 5s, 1937	102	104
Central of Ga. Consol 5s, 1945	108	110
Central of Ga. first incomes	81	82
Central of Ga. second incomes	35	36½
Central of Ga. third incomes	20	22
Southern Ry. first 5s, 1994	122	124
Ga. Pacific first 6s, 1922	127	128
Seaboard 4s, 1950	85	87
Seaboard guar. 5s, 1902	102	104
Seaboard 10 year 6s	102	104

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ga. R. R. and Bkg. Co.	252½	....
Southwestern	121¼	122½
Augusta & Savannah	115¼	....
Augusta and West Point	152	....
Southern Railway preferred	94	96
Southern Railway, common	36	38
Seaboard, preferred	46	47
Seaboard common	25	26½

STREET RAILWAYS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s, 1939	107	108
Mobile Light and R. R. consol 5s, 1941	92¼	95
Mobile Light and R. R. stock	22¼	25

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, July 4.—Flour, old wheat, Diamond patent, $5.10; 2d patent, $4.70; straight, $4.30@4.20; extra fancy, $4.00; fancy, $3.85. First patent spring wheat, $4.75. Corn, choice white, 88c; No. 2 white 86c; No. 2 mixed 86c. Oats, white clipped 60c; No. 2 white 58c; No. 2 mixed 57c; No. 3 mixed 56c. Bran $1.15. Brown shorts $1.25; white shorts $1.35. Early amber cane seed $2.10; orange $1.85. Victor food $1.40 per 100 lbs; Quaker food $1.35. Choice large bale hay $1.10; No. 1 small $1.00; No. 2 small 90c. Plain corn meal 62c; bolted 75c. Cotton seed meal $1.25 per 100 lbs. Hudnut's grits $2.00.

Dun's Review of Trade.

New York, July 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

"Quiet conditions have prevailed in most branches of business, especially in those markets already affected by labor disputes. Large interest payments testify to the prosperous condition of railways, industrial corporations and financial institutions, and aside from the labor troubles, the half year just ended was remarkably satisfactory. Railway earnings for June exceeded last year by 6.4 per cent and those of 1900 by 19.9 per cent.

"In the iron and steel districts there have been no developments of importance.

"Leather is dull and hides weak.

"In the textile markets cotton goods sold freely at recent concessions and the tone was steady, while woolen mills are more actively engaged and buyers are in the eastern markets for raw material. Quotations of wool made a further slight advance and firmness is expected at the London auction sale next Tuesday.

"The general level of grain prices is higher for the week, and especially corn and oats. Eastern markets reflected the strength, but did not share the activity. Both receipts and exports have been light, wheat arrivals amounting to only 2,463,333 bushels, against 2,889,090 last year, and exports from all ports of the United States were 2,724,639 bushels, compared with 2,876,103 in 1901.

"Cotton prospects brightened with rain in the southwest, yet there was no weakness.

"The crop year closed with receipts of coffee at Brazil ports far surpassing all records, and prices remained at the bottom point.

"In spite of many serious drawbacks railroad earnings for the half year just closed are the largest ever reported. Total gross earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for the half year to date are $618,470,508, a gain of 5.7 per cent over last year and 18.7 per cent over 1900. This report is practically complete for roads embracing three-fourths of the total mileage of the United States for five months, and includes partial returns for June.

"Commercial failures in the first half of 1902 numbered 6,165, with liabilities of $60,374,856. Although this is an increase of $4,570,166 compared with last year, and $18,311,923 more than the exceptionally favorable record of 1890, it is necessary to go back fifteen years to find another more gratifying showing than that of 1902. Despite a few exceptionally heavy failures in British Columbia, total liabilities in the Dominion of Canada for the first half of the year were only $5,739,451, against $5,530,926 last year, while the number of defaults—610—compares favorably with all recent years."

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Groceries.

Atlanta, July 4.—Clear ribs, sides, boxed, 11 1-2; half ribs, 11 3-4; bellies, 12; ice cured bellies, 19 1-2. Sugar-cured hams 15; California hams, 11@12. Lard 11 1-2; compound 9.

Provisions.

Atlanta, July 4.—Roasted coffee, per 100 pounds, Arbuckles, $10.30; Lion, $9.80, Cordova, $10.05; Blue Ribbon, $10; green coffee, choice, 19c; fair, 8c; prime, 6c. Sugar, standard granulated, 5¼. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle, 30@40c; mixed, choice, 20@28c; south Georgia cane, 25c. Salt, dairy sacks, $1.30@1.40; barrel, bulk, $2.50; ice cream, $1.25; common, 55@60c. Cheese, fancy, full cream, 14 1-2@15 1-2c. Matches, 6s, 45¢@55c, 20s, $1.50@1.75. Soda, Arm and Hammer, $3.00. Crackers, soda, 6½c; cream, 7½; ginger snaps, 6½c. Candy, common stick, 6; fancy, 7@10c. Oysters, F. W., $1.85; L. W., $1.25. Fancy head rice, 7c; head rice, 6c.

Fruits and Confections.

Atlanta, July 4.—Bananas, per bunch, culls, $1.00@1.25; straights, $1.00@1.75. Nuts Walnuts, No. 1, 12c;

END OF STRIKE NEAR AT HAND

It Is Rumored That Settlement May Be Made in Birmingham District.

BASED ON CONFERENCES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Action of United Mine Workers of Kentucky in Refusing To Strike Believed To Have Influenced Alabama Miners to Some Extent.

Birmingham, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—There is a rumor that the settlement of the strike between the operators of mines and the miners of this district may take place, perhaps tomorrow.

This rumor is based upon conferences that have been on between the operators and miners' committees yesterday morning, afternoon and evening and this morning. The exact nature of these proceedings could not, or rather would not, be divulged by any who were present. The meeting this morning was at 11 o'clock and in the Mooris, the quarters of the operators.

The action of yesterday of the United Mine Workers of Kentucky in refusing to strike is believed to have influenced the local miners to some extent.

NEW LINE A BENEFIT TO PORT.

Steamers from Charleston to Central America So Regarded.

Charleston, S. C., July 4.—(Special.)—The opening of the new steamship line between Charleston and Central America by the Fruit Dispatch Company, of New York, is looked upon here as a great benefit to the port. The first vessel for the new fleet will arrive here July 10 from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and regular weekly sailings will be established. The company controls ninety-three vessels and will put as many ships on the line as the volume of business will warrant.

The Fruit Dispatch people formerly operated from Mobile to Central America, but it was found necessary to move. Several months ago the company opened a line between here and the West Indies and the local managers decided to have the Mobile route transferred to Charleston instead of Philadelphia. The quarantine laws in effect here were not satisfactory, however, and the matter was taken up with the health authorities. The result was a change in the rules, and this left clear sailing for the company.

Ships will arrive and sail from Charleston every week. The steamers are handsome and commodious, with ample passenger accommodations, and as soon as the line is well established it will handle a very large amount of freight from Charleston.

SEWANEE SUMMER TERM OPENS

The Registration Is Heavier Than for Many Years.

Sewanee, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—Yesterday began the summer term and the thirty-sixth year of the University of the South. The opening services were held in the university chapel by the chaplain. Rev. Hudson Stock, of Dallas, Tex., and Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, made addresses to the students on the value and usefulness of the work they were undertaking, and on the method they should go about the work.

The registration yesterday was heavier than it has been for years. There were a hundred and fifty grammar school students, a hundred academic students, fifteen law students, thirty theological students, and more to arrive. This does not include the medical students, of whom there are nearly two hundred.

There was no organized celebration of the Fourth of July, although there were some pretty displays by private individuals at night. The university gave a holiday.

PASSING THRONG.

The negotiations between the pope and the United States government are arousing a great deal of interest among the Catholics of Atlanta. The latest advices state that the arbitrators have come to a deadlock on the school question. All the schools in the Philippines have been controlled by the Catholic friars and the pope is unwilling to relinquish this advantage. It is not that the church particularly cares about the school property, but it is a principle which is at stake. If the church relinquishes her rights to the schools it will be a virtual acknowledgment that the Catholic schools are opposed to republican institutions, which is something the Catholic church is not willing to admit. The Catholic World, one of the most influential Catholic magazines in America, favors the plan of selling this property of the church, stating that it is the best solution of the problem of education in the Philippines and that thus the pacification of the island will be the most easily brought about. It takes this view for the reason that the friars are naturally Spanish in sympathy and that it would be better for the government to own the schools. It closes in these words:

"It will contribute to the freedom and independence of the church in the Philippines to have all traces of the ancient political relationship removed. The church can do her work best untrammeled by any hindrances from the civil order. The church is always more powerful when it is allowed the fullest freedom to appeal directly to the hearts of the people, and a priesthood is more influential when it lives by the generous gratuities of the people than when it was landed estates or is supported by the civil budget."

The announcement recently made that Cyclo Fenn would soon marry Miss Dorothy Bartram, of Atlanta, has been received with a great deal of interest by their friends in this city. Fenn is known as the handicap king, and while in Atlanta during the winter won many friends and according to report by this whirlwind riding won an introduction to the young lady and afterwards her hand.

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KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS.
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MORTALITY OF CONFEDERATES IN THE PRISONS OF THE NORTH

Judge Bartlett Shows That It Exceeded the Mortality of the Federals in Prisons of South--Scathing Rejoinder to South Haters.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, July 4.—(Special.)—Judge Bartlett, of Georgia, has furnished interesting and valuable contributions to history in a speech delivered in reply to one of Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, who sought to divert attention from the charges against officers and men in the American army in the Philippines by talking about the civil war.

In pursuance with the policy inaugurated by the republican senators during the Philippines debate and followed by President Roosevelt in his Arlington speech, Mr. Mahon had renewed old charges about the alleged treatment of northern prisoners in confederate prisons. It was to this phase of the discussion that Judge Bartlett addressed himself.

After referring to the charges of Mr. Mahon, Judge Bartlett said:

"I had hoped and the country, I apprehend, had hoped, that when a distinguished Georgian, Benjamin H. Hill, in this house in 1876, replied to a like attack on the part of the then distinguished and now lamented James G. Blaine, who made an assault upon the people of the south for political purposes—I say I had hoped and the country had hoped that that question was settled forever, and that no man thereafter would undertake to make an assertion so little sustained by the truth of history or the official records of both governments as that which the gentleman from Pennsylvania asserted this afternoon. It is because of the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has made that assertion and, I apprehend, is endeavoring to seek renomination and reelection by a resort to this kind of politics and this kind of political speech that I feel called upon and shall use the time allowed to me by the gentleman from Virginia in refuting that statement. I undertook during the time that he occupied the floor, to interrupt him, but he saw I had the record, and waived me aside and declined to be interrupted. History will eventually be written truly; but we have enough of history already written and written by officers of the United States to disprove the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. On the 19th of July, 1866, Mr. Stanton, secretary of war of the United States, made a report to congress in which it appears that of all the prisoners in the hands of the confederates during the four years there died in all of the confederate prisons 22,246, while of the confederate prisoners held by the United States there died in prison 26,576.

An Officer's Testimony.

"I am the son of a confederate officer who for twelve months was confined in a federal prison. I would not mention the fact, except I know from his own lips what hardships he endured. They were incident to war, probably; some that he endured were. I know this to be a fact because I received it from his lips: That in the prison at Hilton Head for thirty days confederate soldiers then in that prison were fed daily upon a pint of musty meal and a salt cucumber pickle as a day's ration. That is all they had. I know from his lips that it was a thing which they rejoiced at when they could see a negro guard on the prison wall from whom they could implore and beg something additional to that sparse ration meted out to them.

"I know also that General Sherman, when he learned of the treatment of these prisoners, demanded that they should be properly fed. I know these facts from the lips of a confederate officer and a confederate soldier who endured them. I would never have mentioned them here but for the statement made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Mahon) that in the confederate prisons barbarities and iniquities were practiced. The surgeon general of the United States army, Barnes, made a report of the whole number of prisoners that were captured and held by the confederates was 270,000, and we also find from that official report that the whole number of confederate prisoners captured and held in prison by the federal authorities was only 220,000. Of the 270,000 federal prisoners in confederate prisons there died 22,246, or less than 9 per cent. Of the 220,000 confederate prisoners in federal prisons there died 26,576, or more than 12 per cent.

"I take these figures from the report of Surgeon General Barnes, of the United States army, and the report of Secretary of War Stanton, of the United States, made July 19, 1866. You can get them from the official documents of this government and of the confederate government.

Confederates Tried To Exchange.

"But, more than that, the records will show that time and time again the confederate officials repeatedly, earnestly sought to induce the federal authorities to exchange prisoners, but their efforts were in vain.

"I have and will insert in my remarks the proof that it was refused by General Grant himself, and this is borne out by the statement and testimony of General Benjamin F. Butler and the Assistant secretary of War Charles A. Dana, upon the ground that a confederate prisoner was as good as a dead one, because, in exchange for a federal prisoner, he would return to the ranks and become an active soldier against the United States, while, he said, one-half the federal prisoners in confederate prisons, if exchanged and returned, would never go into the army again, and none of them will until after they have had a furlough of thirty or sixty days.

"Now, I desire to call attention to that statement by Charles A. Dana. He was the assistant secretary of war. He said in an editorial in The New York Sun in 1876:

"'The fact is unquestionable that while the confederates desired to exchange prisoners, to send our men home and get back their own, General Grant steadily and strenuously resisted such an exchange. While, in his opinion, the prisoners in our hands were well fed and were in better condition than when they were captured, our prisoners in the south were ill-fed, and would be restored to us too much exhausted by famine and disease to form a fair set-off against the comparative vigorous men who would be given in exchange. "It is hard on our men held in southern prisons," said Grant, in an official communication, "not to exchange them; but it is humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. If we commence a system of exchanges which liberates all prisoners taken we will have to fight on until the whole south is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they count for no more than dead men."

"'"I did not," he said, on another occasion, "deem it justifiable or just to reinforce the enemy; and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect, without any corresponding benefit."

"'This evidence must be taken as conclusive. It proves that it was not the confederate authorities who insisted on keeping our prisoners in distress, want and disease, but the commander of our own armies. We do not say that his reason for this course was not valid; but it was not Jefferson Davis, or any subordinate or associate of his, who should now be condemned for it. We were responsible ourselves for the continued detention of our captives in misery, starvation and sickness in the south.

"'Moreover, there is no evidence whatever that it was practicable for the confederate authorities to feed our prisoners any better than they were fed or to give them better care and attention than they received. The food was insufficient; the care and attention were insufficient, no doubt; and yet the condition of our prisoners was not worse than that of the confederate soldiers in the field, except in so far as the condition of those in prison must, of necessity, be worse than that of the men who are free active outside.

"'Again, in reference to those cases of extreme suffering and disease, the photographs of whose victims were so extensively circulated among us toward the end of the war, Mr. Davis makes, it seems to us, a good answer. Those very unfortunate men were not taken from prisons, but from confederate hospitals, where they had received the same medical treatment as was given to sick and wounded confederate soldiers. The fact mentioned by Mr. Davis, that while, they had 60,000 more prisoners of ours than we had of theirs the number of confederates who died in our prisons exceeded by 6,000 the whole number of union soldiers who died in southern prisons, though not entirely conclusive, since our men were generally better fed and in better health than theirs, still furnishes a strong support to the position that, upon the whole, our men were not used with greater severity or subjected to greater privations than were inevitable in the nature of the case. Of this charge, therefore, of cruelty to prisoners, so often brought against Mr. Davis, and reiterated by Mr. Blaine in his speech, we think he must be held altogether acquitted.

General Grant's Testimony.

"But surely what General Grant has said on this subject is entitled to consideration and should be accepted, at least by those who were opposed to the confederates, as the truth. On January 11, 1865, General Grant, in his testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, said:

"'I will confess that if our men who are prisoners in the south were really well taken care of, suffering nothing except a little privation of liberty, then, in a military point of view, it would not be good policy for us to exchange, because every man they get back is forced right into the army at once, while that is not the case with our prisoners when we receive them. In fact, the half of our returned prisoners will never go into the army again, and none of them will until they have had a furlough of thirty or sixty days. Still, the fact of their suffering as they do is a reason for making this exchange as rapidly as possible.

"'I did not deem it advisable or just to the men who had to fight our battles to reinforce the enemy with thirty or forty thousand disciplined troops at that time. An immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect without giving us corresponding benefits. The suffering said to exist among our prisoners south was a powerful argument against the course pursued, and I so felt it.'

"On August 18, 1864, General Grant sent from City Point the following dispatch to General B. F. Butler, the commissioner of the United States for the exchange of prisoners:

"'City Point, August 18, 1864.—To General Butler: I am satisfied that the chief object of your interview, besides having the proper sanction, meets with my entire approval. I have seen from southern papers that a system of retaliation is going on in the south which they keep from us and which we should stop in some way. On the subject of exchange, however, I differ from General Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole, or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole south is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners north would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our safety here.

U. S. GRANT,
'Lieutenant General.'

"General B. F. Butler stated before the committee of congress known as the committee on the conduct of war as follows:

"'Mr. Ould left on March 31, 1864, with the understanding that I would get authority and information from my government by which all disputed points could be adjusted and would then confer with him further, either meeting him at City Point or elsewhere for that purpose. In the meantime exchanges of sick and wounded and special exchanges should go on.

"'General Grant visited Fortress Monroe on April 1, being the first time I ever met him. To him the state of the negotiations as to exchange were verbally communicated, and most emphatic directions were received from the lieutenant general not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him.'

"'I might pile up evidence on evidence by the statements of confederate officers and the statements of federal officials before congressional committees corroborating this statement of the assistant secretary of war, Mr. Dana. Why, as a last resort, there was sent by the confederate government a delegation taken from the federal prisoners at Andersonville to Washington to plead their own cause before the federal authorities to be exchanged. It was of no avail. They were not permitted to see the authorities nor to be heard, and they returned, carrying back the sad tidings that their government held out no hope of their relief.

What General Lee Said.

"I have also the testimony and statement before the congressional reconstruction committee of the commander-in-chief of the confederate armies—that leader of the confederate armies whose word, wherever it was given in this country or the world over, will be accepted as absolute truth; a man whose character as a gentleman, a soldier, a statesman and Christian, and a citizen stands as high as that of any man the world ever produced; a man whose sword is as stainless as that of any cavalier that ever lived or died or fought for a glorious cause; a man who stands at the head in the impartial histories written of that great conflict as foremost, and the incomparable leader among all the gallant captains engaged in that great struggle. I refer to Robert E. Lee, who led the confederate armies to victories, and finally, without a blemish on his name or sword, surrendered at Appomattox. The following is an extract from the sworn testimony of General Robert E. Lee before the congressional reconstruction committee:

"'Q. (By Mr. Howard.) I wish to inquire whether you had any knowledge of the cruelties practiced toward the union prisoners at Libby prison and on Belle Isle?

"'A. I never knew that any cruelty was practiced, and I have no reason to believe that it was practiced. I can believe, and have reason to believe, that privations may have been experienced by the prisoners, because I know that provision and shelter could not be provided for them.

"'Q. Were you not aware that the prisoners were dying from cold and starvation?

"'A. I was not.

"'Q. Did these scenes come to your knowledge at all?

"'A. Never. No report was ever made to me about them. There was no call for any to be made. I did hear—it was mere hearsay—that statements had been made to the war department, and that everything had been done to relieve them that could be done, even finally so far as to offer to send them to some other points—Charleston was one point named—if they would be received by the United States authorities and taken to their homes; but whether this is true or not I do not know.

"'Q. And, of course, you know nothing of the scenes of cruelty about which complaints have been made at those places (Andersonville and Salisbury)?

"'A. Nothing in the world, as I said before. I suppose they suffered for want of ability on the part of the Confederate states to supply their wants. At the very beginning of the war I knew that there was suffering of prisoners on both sides, but as far as I could I did everything in my power to relieve them and to establish the cartel which was agreed upon.

"'Q. It has been frequently asserted that the confederate soldiers feel more kindly toward the government of the United States than any other people of the south. What are your observations on that point?

"'A. From the confederate soldiers I have heard no expression of any other opinion. They looked upon the war as a necessary evil and went through it. I have seen them relieve the wants of federal soldiers on the field. The orders always were that the whole field should be treated alike. Parties were sent out to take the federal wounded as well as the confederate, and the surgeons were told to treat the one as they did the other. These orders given by me were respected on every field.

"'Q. Do you think that the good feeling on the part toward the rest of the people has continued since the close of the war?

"'A. I know nothing to the contrary. I made several efforts to exchange the prisoners after the cartel was suspended. I do not know to this day which side took the initiative. I know there were constant complaints on both sides. I merely know it from public rumors. I offered to General Grant, around Richmond, that we should ourselves exchange all the prisoners in our hands. There was a communication from the Christian commission, I think, which reached me at Petersburg, and made application to me for a passport to visit all the prisoners south. My letter to them, I suppose, they have.

"'I told them I had not that authority; that it could only be obtained from the war department at Richmond, but that neither they nor I could relieve the sufferings of the prisoners; that the only thing to be done for them was to exchange them, and to say that I would do whatever was in my power. I offered them to send to City Point all the prisoners in Virginia and North Carolina over which my command extended, provided they returned an equal number of mine, man for man. I reported this to the war department and received for answer that they would place at my command all the prisoners of the south if the proposition was accepted, I heard nothing more on the subject.'

A Letter from Lee.

"The following private letter from General Lee to a friend and relative was not intended for the public eye, but it may be accepted as his full conviction on this subject:

"'Lexington, Va., April 17, 1867.—Dr. Charles Carter, No. 1632 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. My Dear Dr. Carter: I have received your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing one to you from Mr. J. Francis Fisher in relation to certain information which he had received from Bishop Wilmer. My respect for Mr. Fisher's wishes would induce me to reply fully to all his questions, but I have not time to do so satisfactorily; and, for reasons which I am sure you both will appreciate, I have a great repugnance to being brought before the public in any manner.

"'Sufficient information has been officially published, I think, to show that whatever sufferings the federal prisoners at the south underwent were incident to their position as prisoners and produced by the destitute condition of the country arising from the operations of war. The laws of the confederate congress and the orders of the war department directed that the rations furnished prisoners of war should be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished enlisted men in the army of the confederacy, and that the hospitals for prisoners should be placed on the same footing as other confederate states hospitals in all respects.

"'It was the desire of the confederate authorities to effect a continuous and speedy exchange of prisoners of war, for it was their true policy to do so, as their retention was not only a calamity to them, but a heavy expenditure of their scanty means of subsistence and a privation of the services of a veteran army. Mr. Fisher or Bishop Wilmer has confounded my offers for the exchange of prisoners with those made by Mr. Ould, the commissioner of the confederate states. It was he that offered, when all hopes of effecting the exchange had ceased, to deliver all the federal sick and wounded to the amount of 15,000 without an equivalent, provided transportation was furnished.

"'Previous to this, I think, I offered to General Grant to send into his lines all the prisoners within my department, which then embraced Virginia and North Carolina, provided he would return me man for man; and when I informed the confederate authorities of my proposition I was told that if it was accepted they would place all the prisoners at the south at my disposal. I offered subsequently, I think, to the committee of the United States sanitary commission, who visited Petersburg for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of their prisoners, to do the same, but my proposition was not accepted. Dr. Joseph Jones has recently published a pamphlet termed "Researches Upon Spurious Vaccination," etc., issued from the University Medical Press, Nashville, Tenn., in which he treats of certain diseases of the federal prisoners at Andersonville and their causes, which I think would be interesting to you as a medical man, and would furnish Mr. Fisher with some of the information he desires.

"'And now I wish you to understand that what I have written is for your personal information and not for publication, and is send as an expression of thanks to Mr. Fisher for his kind efforts to relieve the sufferings of the southern people.

"'I am very much obliged to you for the prayers you offered for us in the days of trouble. Those days are still prolonged, and we earnestly look for aid to our merciful God. Should I have any use for the file of papers you kindly offer me, I will let you know.

"'All my family unite with me in kind regards to your wife and children. And I am, very truly, your cousin.

"'R. E. LEE.'

Baseless Statements of Critics.

"The testimony of General Lee," continued Judge Bartlett, "shows that the statements made with reference to the treatment of federal prisoners in confederate prisons are not borne out by the facts as they existed and were proven. Against the baseless statements of those who make the charges of cruelty and outrage committed upon the federal prisoners in confederate prisons I place the stainless word of this stainless confederate officer."

Judge Bartlett then quoted extracts from Alexander Stephens' "War Between the States," in which he tells of the motives which prompted the authorities in selecting southwestern Georgia as the place for the confederate prison, showing that the selection was governed by the most humane considerations. This extract from Mr. Stephens concludes as follows:

"An examination of the records of both governments, of the United States and the confederate states, and the evidence given before congressional committees and furnished elsewhere will demonstrate that—

"1. The laws of the confederate congress, the orders of the war department, the regulations of the surgeon general, the actions of our generals in the field, and the orders of those who had the immediate charge of prisoners, all provided that prisoners in the hands of confederates should be kindly treated, supplied with the same rations which our soldiers had, and cared for when sick in hospitals placed on precisely the same footing as the hospitals for confederate soldiers.

"2. If these regulations were violated in individual instances, and if subordinates were sometimes cruel to prisoners, it was without the knowledge or consent of the confederate government, which always took prompt action on any case reported to them.

"3. The mortality in southern prisons (fearfully large, although over 3 per cent less than the mortality in northern prisons) resulted from causes beyond the control of our authorities, from epidemics, etc., which might have been avoided or greatly mitigated had not the federal government declared medicines 'contraband of war,' refused the proposition of Judge Ould that each government should send its own surgeons with medicines, hospital stores, etc., to minister to soldiers in prison; declined his proposition to send medicines to its own men in southern prisons without being required to allow the confederates the same privilege; refused to allow the confederate government to buy medicines for gold, tobacco, or cotton, which it offered to pledge its honor should be used only for federal prisoners in its hands; refused to exchange sick and wounded, and neglected from August to December, 1864, to accede to Judge Ould's proposition to send transportation to Savannah, and received without equivalent from ten to fifteen thousand federal prisoners, notwithstanding the fact that this offer was accompanied with a statement of the

of the confederacy to provide for these prisoners, and a detailed report of the monthly mortality at Andersonville, and that Judge Ould again and again urged compliance with his humane proposal."

No Warrant for Hell Roarin' Jake.

"I have endeavored to present on this question of the treatment of prisoners in southern prisons and the failure to exchange them the evidence taken from the public documents and records of both the United States and confederate governments, with no other purpose in view except that the truth of history on this subject may be established and that the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Mahon) shall not go unchallenged, believing that these facts fully refute it," continued Mr. Bartlett.

"But whatever acts may have been committed during the civil war by the armies or officials of either the United States or the confederate government which are alleged to have been cruelties, they should not be pleaded as justification for the cruelties perpetrated in the Philippines. All I desire to say upon this subject is that those who justify such acts of cruelty under the law of retaliation cannot find support for such acts of justification in general orders No. 100, containing instructions for the armies of the United States government in the field, issued on April 24, 1863.

"On the contrary, that order and the instructions contained in that order expressly forbid such acts of cruelty as are alleged to have been committed in the Philippines. This order has been asserted by some as full authority and justification for the cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated upon the Filipinos. I most earnestly deny that any justification for such cruelties can be found in that order.

Section 1, article 16, declares:

"'Military necessity does not admit of cruelty—that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering, or for revenge, nor of the maiming or wounding, except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions.'

Section 1, article 28, declares that—

"'Retaliation will therefore never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably. * * * Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of regular war, and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of savages.'

"Article 56 of section 3 declares:

"'A prisoner of war is subject to no punishment for being a public enemy, nor is any revenge wreaked upon him by the intentional infliction of any suffering or disgrace by cruel imprisonment, want of food, by mutilation, death, or any other barbarity.'

"Whatever cruel or inhuman means may have been used to extort confessions from prisoners by the officers or men of the United States army in the Philippines, whether by means of the water cure or whatever other means may have been resorted to, they can find no justification under this order, No. 100, referred to. On the contrary, such conduct is prohibited by that order.

"We find in section 3, article 80, of that order, the following:

"'Honorable men, when captured, will abstain from giving to the enemy information concerning their own army, and the modern law of war permits no longer the use of any violence against prisoners in order to extort the desired information or to punish them for having given false information.'

Due to the Policy.

"In the name of the officers and men of both armies, in defense of the living and dead heroes on both sides of that great struggle, I repudiate the assertion that any of the cruelties alleged to have been committed on the Filipinos can find sanction or justification in any of the orders or conduct of either the federal or confederate officials.

"Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to make political capital out of any unfortunate, miserable cruelties that may have been perpetrated in the Philippines. I sorrow at them when they are related. I am proud of the chivalry of the American army.

"I have no desire to hold up to public gaze any wrong that may have been done. But I desire to say this much: As I abhor any wrong that may have been done in the Philippines, so I charge it home upon the policy of an administration that makes it necessary for the boys of this country—raised in Christian homes, educated by Christian parents, who, out of love for their country or patriotism and devotion to its flag have followed it across the ocean to the distant isles of the sea—to obey the commander in chief of the army and the generals and officers who command them, to engage in such a war of aggression and spoliation, a war for empire and not for defense. Such is the policy which has been always followed, and such has been the result in the history of the world in the effort of a superior race to destroy the liberties and govern by force of arms an inferior and alien race."

A TEXAS WONDER.
HALL'S GREAT REMEDY.
One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. Dr. E. W. Hall, Sole Manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists.

Hallettsville, Texas., Oct. 26, 1901.
Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis: Dear Sir—In the year 1896 I used your Texas Wonder for kidney and rheumatic troubles, and I can safely recommend it to others who are suffering in the same manner. Yours respectfully,
A. B. DEVALL, County Treas.

The largest selling brands of Cigars in the world!
CUBANOLA 5¢
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JACKSON SQUARE 5¢
FLORODORA 3 for 10¢ CIGARS
One Band from "FLORODORA" Cigars or Two Bands from "CUBANOLA," "CREMO" "GEO. W. CHILDS" or "JACKSON SQUARE" Cigars are of same value as one Tag from "E. RICE GREENVILLE," "DRUMMOND" NATURAL LEAF, "OLD PEACH & HONEY," "STAR," "GOOD LUCK," or "RAZOR" Tobacco. 4

Conan Doyle's Great Serial
"The Hound of the Baskervilles,"
Begins in Tomorrow's Sunny South.
DON'T MISS IT!

C. E. WALLER FOR GOVERNOR

HIS NAME IS MENTIONED FOR RACE IN ALABAMA.

Thus Far It Seems That Five Candidates Will Enter the Field.

Birmingham, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—It is stated in the lobbies here tonight that Hon. Charles E. Waller, of Hale, will make the race for governor in the approaching primary. Mr. Waller was Governor Samford's most formidable opponent for the nomination and is undoubtedly popular in the state.

As matters now stand, Judge Carnes, of this city, is the only announced opponent of Governor Jelks. L. B. Musgrove, of Jasper, and former Governor Johnston, of this city, however, have both been accused in the newspapers of being in the race and neither has denied the soft impeachment.

If all five of the gentlemen mentioned make the race some lively politics will likely be the result.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE ENDS.

It Was in Session for a Month in Athens, Ala.

Athens, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—A most successful teachers' institute, lasting for a month, has just been brought to a close in this place. It was attended daily by thirty-nine public school teachers, who availed themselves of this opportunity to prepare for the semi-annual examination that takes place in this place Monday and Tuesday of next week for those desiring license to teach in the public schools. The institute was conducted by Professor W. L. Davis, county superintendent of education, and was free to those who desired to attend. The work has been of great help to those attending.

Storm Cuts Wide Swath.

Birmingham, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—A wind storm here this afternoon did several thousand dollars' worth of damage, breaking many show windows, destroying most of the awnings in front of the stores, etc. No casualties have been reported, although a number of huts were blown down.

Society of Cincinnati Meets.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—(Special.)—The North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting here this afternoon and elected the following new members: Dr. Robert J. Brevard, Judge W. A. Hoke, Haywood Clark, of North Carolina; James Alston Cadell, of Richmond; Isaac Ridgeway Trimble and William Hall Harris, of Baltimore; J. W. Grant, of Atlanta; Lucius Lamb, of Memphis. Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte, was elected an honorary member, an honor rarely conferred.

709 1902
Buy ONLY the GENUINE.
J. M. F.
(Johann Maria Farina)
9-11
EAU DE COLOGNE
is used by all Royal heads of Europe. The most fashionable scent of to-day, very refreshing, lasting, sweet and delicate; produces an atmosphere of fascinating, exquisite refinement. 9-11 IS THE MOST POPULAR PERFUME in Europe.
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Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address
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Cotton Seed Oil
And Gin Machinery.
Not in any Combination or Trust.
Complete plants from 15 to 200 tons capacity. Special small plants for ginneries. Cotton gins and complete ginning systems.
E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Wks.
ATLANTA, GA.

Established 1857.
Peter Lynch.
95 Whitehall St.
Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Reputation for 45 years for excellence and superior quality of goods in this line fully sustained.

150 Empty Barrels for Sale
7 Mitchell St.
Garden and Field Seeds, Garden Tools, new stock, low prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Terms cash.

Foote's Trunk Factory,
17 East Alabama St.,
ATLANTA, - - - - GA.
Manufacturers of
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, etc.
All Kinds Pocket Books and Leather Novelties in Stock.
Wholesale and Retail.
Trunk Repairing a Specialty.
TELEPHONES 230

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed at Sanitarium or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Cure Co., Drawer A, Austell, Ga. Home treatment sent if preferred. Correspondence strictly confidential.

A. F. LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting & Loans,
28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.
New modern 8-room house, just completed, 67 East Georgia avenue....$30.00
New 6-room cottage, just built, 369 Pulliam street..... 20.00
71 Smith street, 6-room cottage..... 18.00
409 S. Pryor st., 8 rooms, modern..... 30.00
306 S. Pryor st., 10 rooms, modern... 37.50
No. 3 N. Broad street, store..... 90.00
64 N. Broad street, store..... 65.00
Hall, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets..... 35.00
Warehouse, W. and A. R. R..... 35.00
Two buildings on Peachtree street; close in.
A. F. LIEBMAN
28 Peachtree Street.

"In Lakeland."
Summer resorts along the line of
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
Summer Homes for all
For copy of "In Lakeland" and "Summer Homes for 1902" send address with six cents in stamps for postage to F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.


Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Injection and Suction. Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed—it gives full particulars and directions in plain wrapper, invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., Room 251, Times Bldg, New York
For Sale by
JACOBS' PHARMACY CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Mail Orders Solicited.

JOE BILLUPS MADE G. P. A.

In Charge of West Point Route's Passenger Department.

ONE RECEIVERSHIP IN 1902

Railroads Have Made New Record in This Matter Since January. Other Railway News.

Circulars will be issued today by President Charles A. Wickersham, of the Atlanta and West Point and the Western of Alabama, appointing Joseph P. Billups as general passenger agent for the two lines. The appointment is effective July 1.

Mr. Billups has had charge of the passenger business of the West Point route under the title of acting general passenger agent ever since the retirement of General Passenger and Ticket Agent B. F. Wyly, Jr., early in the year.

Mr. Billups is one of the best known railway men in the southeast, despite the fact that he will in all probability rank among the youngest of the general passenger agents of the country. He was for a number of years in the service of the Southern. He was in Atlanta as the representative of that road during the cotton states and international exposition.

No railway man in Atlanta has more friends than Joe Billups, and all will be glad to hear that he is to have full charge of the passenger business of the West Point route. During the time that he has directed it as acting general passenger agent he has fully demonstrated his ability as a general officer.

Only One Receivership This Year.

Yesterday's issue of The Railway Age presents some interesting facts and figures concerning railway foreclosures and receiverships in recent years.

During the first half of 1902 only one road went into the hands of a receiver and this has already been foreclosed and started upon reorganization. This road was the New York and Pennsylvania, which had a mileage of only 52 miles.

This record has never been equaled during the twenty-six years that The Railway Age has kept an account of such matters. The true meaning of this record can be best understood when it is remembered that in 1893 alone seventy-four roads went into bankruptcy. These roads had a mileage of 29,340 miles and $1,781,000,000 of stocks and bonds.

The rapid decrease of bankrupt roads is shown by the following table printed in The Railway Age, showing the number of roads remaining in the hands of receivers in each of the last nine years. The figures were compiled from the reports of the interstate commerce commission:

Year.	No. roads.	Miles.	Stocks and bonds.
1894	192	40,819	$2,500,000,000
1895	169	37,855	2,245,068,000
1896	151	20,476	1,742,331,000
1897	128	18,862	1,017,472,000
1898	94	12,745	587,030,000
1899	71	9,853	526,697,000
1900	52	4,177	215,489,000
1901	44	2,463	100,965,256
1902	22	1,310	61,085,000

In closing its remarks upon this subject The Railway Age says:

"From 192 roads, having over 40,000 miles of lines and representing $2,500,000,000 of capital, to twenty-two lines aggregating only 1,300 miles and $61,000,000 of stock and bonds, is truly a rapid descent and is a striking indication that railway property has shared in the general prosperity of the last few years.

"Meantime foreclosure sales by means of which, as a general rule, receiverships are terminated, have been clearing the wreckage and preparing the way for prosperous reorganization. In the past six months eleven small roads, aggregating 249 miles and $2,700,000 of capitalization, have passed through this process.

"These are insignificant totals, compared with those of the previous twenty-seven years in which this record has been kept, and they give further indication that the supply of bankrupt roads is nearly exhausted. The steam railways of America have run a fearful career of dissipation and have returned to sobriety, reduced in numbers but far greater in extent and capital, than when the time of trouble began. Henceforth, for a time at least, electric railways are likely to furnish the chief material for receiverships and to repeat the experience of the promoters and builders of greater enterprises in the past—indeed, the era of electric railway receiverships and foreclosures has already begun."

Spikes and Cinders.

The railway officials of Atlanta celebrated the Fourth yesterday, nearly every railway office in the city with the exception of the depot ticket offices being closed. A large number of the freight men attended the barbecue which is tendered the brokers and commission men by the freight men annually.

The Atlanta and West Point's excursion from West Point brought a large crowd of people into the city yesterday. The special train consisted of twenty-one coaches, loaded to the doors. The excursion was personally conducted by Traveling Passenger Agent George W. Allen.

The Clyde line is preparing to increase the length of two of its newest vessels. The Apache and the Arapahoe, both of which were built last year, are to be cut in two and a space of 60 feet made between the sections. This will then be built in. This change is made necessary by the great increase in the Clyde's freight business. The Apache will be the first to be cut in two. It will be put in dry dock on its next return to Boston. A new ship which is being built for the Clyde line at Cramps' will be put into service about the beginning of the year. It will be put on the Boston-Jacksonville route.

Superintendent W. S. Brand, of the Georgia railroad, was up from Augusta yesterday.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis has issued a handsome folder entitled "Mountain Homes and Summer Resorts."

Sam C. Porter, who has been appointed traveling freight agent for the Big Four, leaves for Birmingham Monday to take up the duties of his new position.

Albert Collier and Rogers Toy left yesterday afternoon for a two weeks' vacation in Colorado and Utah.

The following comparative statement of estimated gross earnings has been issued by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis:

For month of June, 1902	$636,711.15
Corresponding month last year	574,462.79
Increase	62,248.36
July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902	$7,896,283.30
Corresponding period last year	7,570,308.13
Increase	$325,980.17

On July 3 the Crescent hotel, at Eureka Springs, opens as an all-year-'round resort, under the management of the Frisco system. Extensive renovations and improvements have been effected which will make the Crescent hotel the equal of any hostelry to be found in the southwest.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

F. S. BILLING, A ONE-LEGGED Confederate veteran, is said to be in destitute circumstances and very much in need of help. He drew his pension in January. With a part of it he paid some debts and afterwards the remainder of it was stolen from him. He cannot enter the Soldiers' home and admission to the alms house has also been refused him. An appeal in his behalf is made by George S. Rognon, who will receive any contributions that may be made for the relief of the veteran.

OWING TO THE FACT THAT THE weather bureau was closed yesterday no official record of the temperature could be had. The day, however, was one of the hottest of the year. Contrary to predictions, there were no thunder showers and the sun beat down with intensity all during the day.

RUTH ANGERLENE ALLEN, THE infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen, died yesterday morning at the home of its parents, No. 12 Harold street. The funeral services will be held at the home this morning at 9 o'clock. The interment will be at Sylvester cemetery.

THE INFANT CHILD OF MR. AND Mrs. J. C. Sailor, of No. 169 West Hunter street, was buried yesterday afternoon at Hollywood cemetery.

THE FUNERAL OF YOUNG ROBERT E. Saul, who was recently drowned at Rhea Springs, Tenn., was held at the home of his grandfather, No. 449 South Pryor street, yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Byrd, assisted by Rev. Mr. England. The interment took place at Oakland cemetery.

POLICE MATRON BOHNEFELD HAS been given a lot of clothing for distribution among the poor. She says she has clothes for men, women and children and asks all those who are in need of wearing apparel to call on her at the police barracks.

J. C. COLLIER, PRESIDENT OF THE Oxford knitting mills, and one of the largest merchants of Barnesville, Ga., was in the city yesterday.

EDITOR JAMES C. WILLIAMS, OF The Washington Reporter, who represented Wilkes in the convention and cast that county's four votes for Hon. Dupont Guerry, returned to Washington yesterday. Editor Williams is one of the most prominent citizens of east Georgia, where his paper is a very popular and widely read journal.

ALL THE INSURANCE OFFICES IN the city were closed yesterday. The insurance men are among the most patriotic of the citizens of Atlanta and join heartily in the celebration of all national and local holidays.

DR. ANDERSON COZART, OF LUMPkin, Ga., a member of the firm of Cozart & Heard, is in Atlanta. Dr. Cozart was once a citizen of Atlanta and has many friends here. He returns to Lumpkin this morning.

J.P. Those suffering from weaknesses which sap the pleasures of life should take a dollar bottle of Juven Pills. One bottle will tell a story of marvelous results and create profound wonder. This medicine has more rejuvenating, vitalizing force than has ever been offered. Sent by mail in plain package only on receipt of this adv. and one dollar. 32
This is $5 worth of medicine for $1.00.
Made by its originators, C. I. Hood Co., prop. Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
Minneapolis, July 7th-11th, 1902.
ONE FARE ROUND TRIP

Via Louisville and Nashville railroad. Tickets on sale July 5, 6, 7. Return limit extended to October 1 on payment of 50c to the joint agent. Extremely low rates have been made for side trips to Yellowstone park, Pacific coast and numerous other points. The Georgia delegation, in charge of G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner; W. F. Slaton, superintendent of schools, and M. L. Brittain, director of Georgia, Atlanta, will leave Atlanta in special coaches and drawing room sleeping cars on July 5, at 4:30 p. m., via Western and Atlantic railroad, arriving Minneapolis 8 a. m., July 7.

All are invited to join this party. For rates, schedules, maps and information regarding side trips, write
J. G. HOLLENBECK,
Dist. Pas. Agt. L. & N. R. R.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Low Rates to Providence, R. I., Via Southern Railway, Account B. Y. P. U. Meeting, July 10-13, 1902.

On account of the above occasion, the Southern Railway will sell ticketts to Providence, R. I., and return at rate of one fare, plus $1.00, for the round trip, tickets on sale July 6, 7 and 8, good to return until July 22, 1902. The following rates will apply from Atlanta:
Via New York and rail.....$29.30
Via New York and sound lines.... 28.55
Via Norfolk and steamship, including meals and berth..... 32.00
For further information call at City Office, Kimball House, 'phone 142 Main, or address. J. C. Beam, Jr., D. P. A., Atlanta.

A GREAT BOOK SALE.
You can get handsome $3.00 and $4.00 books at 50c at Miller's, 39 Marietta st.

Low Rates Via Southern Railway for Week-End Outings.

For the summer season of 1902 the Southern R'y. will sell from Atlanta for Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning trains low-rate round-trip week-end tickets to the following resorts at rates named:

Tickets good to return, leaving destination not later than Monday following date of sale, Athens, $2.20; Austell, 55c; Chamblee, 40c; Buford, $1.10; Chattahoochee, 25c; Clarkesville, $2.85; Elberton, $3.20; Duluth, 75c; Gainesville, $1.60; Indian Spring, $2; Lithia Springs, 60c; Mount Airy, $2.40; Nickajack, 40c; Dalton, $3; Lookout Mountain, $3.50; Meansville, $1.65; Norcross, 90c; Powder Springs, 70c; Strickland Springs, 80c; Toccoa, $2.80; Tallapoosa, $2; Tallulah Falls, $3.35; Warm Springs, $2.25; Isle of Palms, $6; St. Simon, $6; Cumberland island, $6.50; Atlantic beach, $6.90.

Tickets to Cumberland island, St. Simon, Atlantic beach and Isle of Palms will be sold for Saturday night trains only.

Take advantage of these low rates for your week-end outings. Descriptive literature on application at city ticket office, Kimball house corner. Write for a copy of the Summer Resorts folder. Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c. bottle.

HAD NO SUCH INTERVIEW

Governor Candler Denies a Statement by Dr. Keiffer.

WHAT SAVANNAH MAN SAYS

He Claims To Have Had Rather Hot Talk with Candler Regarding an Appointment.

From Savannah comes a story to the effect that E. J. Keiffer, a well-known druggist of that city, had a rather stormy interview with Governor Candler on Thursday relative to a place on the state board of pharmacy. Governor Candler denies the allegations in the dispatch and says that while a conversation took place, no such words as Mr. Keiffer claims were used.

Following is the Savannah special:

"Savannah, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Dr. E. J. Keiffer returned from Atlanta this morning, bringing an account of his interview with Governor Candler relative to the appointment of a member of the state board of pharmacy.

"Dr. Keiffer was among those recommended for the place by the Georgia pharmacists. The governor has, however, appointed J. G. Dodson, of Americus, and it was because of this announcement that Kieffer went to see him.

"Dr. Kieffer argued the matter at length with the governor, and the longer the argument lasted the hotter it grew. Kieffer says at last he charged that the appointment of Mr. Dodson was the result of politics, and the governor, who was sitting in his office at the time, jumped up and said:

"'You don't mean to charge me with making this a political appointment, do you?'

"'Yes, I do,' roared the doctor back at the governor.

"There was a silence of some moments while the two faced each other.

"'I respect your office only in this matter,' continued Dr. Kieffer. 'But I want you to thoroughly understand that it ends there. You have no business to appoint any one except the choice of the association, and I am that choice by an overwhelming vote.'

"'I am going to appoint Dodson,' repeated the governor.

"'You can do as you choose,' replied Dr. Kieffer and he retired."

The foregoing is Dr. Kieffer's account of the matter. This Governor Candler states is incorrect. Speaking of the matter, the governor said:

"When Kieffer came into my office to urge his appointment I told him that I had already appointed Dr. Dodson. He did not make any such remarks as are credited to him. The only time politics was mentioned was when I told him that there was more politics in the pharmaceutical association than in any other body in this state. I wish to emphatically deny that he made any such remarks to me."

COMMISSION BRINGS LEGACY.

Lieutenant Busschie Figures in an Unusual Incident.

Washington, July 4.—An interesting and unusual incident has come to light in connection with the appointment of Lieutenant Carl F. Busschie to the army. Lieutenant Busschie comes from the ranks and was recommended for appointment as second lieutenant because of his strict attention to duty and manifest fitness for such advancement.

His father is Baron Busschie, of Berlin, and the parent has now written to Secretary Root asking to be furnished properly attested evidence that his son has been appointed an officer in the United States army in order that the courts may authorize the Busschie estate to pay to the son the sum of $1,000.

A legacy established 200 years ago by a military-loving ancestor bestowed on each member of the family who obtained a commission in any of the armies of the world the above stated sum, to be used for purposes of equipment. The young officer is now serving in the Philippines with the Twenty-fifth infantry.

PANAMA CANAL TITLE SOUND.

Applicant Who Questions It Is Nonsuited in France.

Washington, July 4.—State department officials are gratified at the action taken in the French courts yesterday in nonsuiting an applicant who sought to challenge the soundness of the title of the new Panama Canal Company.

This is regarded as simplifying the task the attorney general has undertaken of establishing the ability of the present canal company to transfer a sound title. The French government has informed the state department of its disposition to forward the transfer, so that small legal technicalities may be swept away.

Two Scholarships Offered at Georgia's Excellent Institution.

Funds sufficient for all net expenses of two students for four years in the Georgia School of Technology will be contested for September 24.

The school has a national reputation for the high standing of its graduates and its courses in mechanical, electrical, civil and textile engineering, and in engineering chemistry. Largely increased equipment in shops and laboratories the coming year. New dormitories under wholesome regulations; athletics under specialists; climate unsurpassed. In the largest city in the heart of the progressive south. Professors and instructors, 35; student enrollment, 432. For fully illustrated catalogue, address Lyman Hall, President, Atlanta, Ga.

Through Sleeper to Atlantic Beach, Fla.

Via C. of Ga., G. S. and F., A. V. and W. and F. E. C. Railways. The "Dixie Flyer" sleeper between St. Louis and Jacksonville, Fla., has been extended to Atlantic Beach, Fla. This car leaves Atlanta daily at 9 p. m. over the Central of Georgia railway, arrives Atlantic Beach 10:40 a. m. Excursion tickets to this delightful seashore resort are now on sale at ticket offices, 16 Wall street and union depot.

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Are now open for guests. For circulars and terms, address EUBANKS & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, July 4.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Georgia, North and South Carolina, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Fair and continued warm Saturday; conditions favorable for showers Sunday; light variable winds.

Virginia—Fair and warm Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Western Texas and Arkansas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Eastern Texas—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh southeast winds.

Tennessee—Fair, continued warm Saturday and Sunday.

Kentucky—Fair and warm Saturday and Sunday; fresh south to southwest winds.

Louisiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh south winds on the coast.

Local Report.

Highest temperature	97
Lowest temperature	73
Mean temperature	85
Normal temperature	77
Precipitation for past 24 hours	.00
Excess since first of month	.70
Deficiency since January 1	2.60

From Various Stations.

Stations and State of Weather.	Temperature at 7. p. m.	Highest Temperature.	Rainfall in Past 12 Hours.
Abilene, part cloudy	86	88	.00
Augusta, part cloudy	92	102	.00
Buffalo, clear	76	78	.00
Charleston, part cloudy	88	96	.08
Charlotte, clear	90	96	.00
Chattanooga, part cloudy	88	98	.00
Chicago, clear	86	90	.00
Cincinnati, clear	88	92	.00
Corpus Christi, part cl'dy	82	86	.00
Detroit, clear	86	90	.00
Galveston, part cloudy	82	86	.00
Huron, cloudy	68	88	.00
Jacksonville, clear	84	98	.00
Kansas City, part cl'dy	82	86	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	82	96	.00
Memphis, clear	88	90	.00
Mobile, part cloudy	86	90	.00
Montgomery, part cloudy	88	98	.00
New Orleans, clear	84	92	T
New York, clear	74	84	.00
Norfolk, part cloudy	80	94	.00
North Platte, part cloudy	78	83	.00
Omaha, cloudy	82	84	.00
Palestine, clear	84	88	T
Raleigh, clear	92	98	.00
Rapid City, part cloudy	74	76	T
St. Louis, part cloudy	86	92	.00
St. Paul, rain	72	82	.22
Savannah, clear	86	98	.00
Tampa, cloudy	84	92	.00
Vicksburg, part cloudy	90	96	.00
Wilmington, clear	86	90	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.
J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.
Week-end rate, $6.00 round trip, via the Seaboard Air Line Railway. On every Saturday the Seaboard Air Line Railway will run a special Pullman Buffet Sleeper from Atlanta to the Seashore Hotel at Wrightsville Beach, without change, leaving Atlanta at 8 p. m. Returning, this sleeper will leave Seashore Hotel Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Splendid opportunity to spend a few days on the best beach on the South Atlantic coast. Hotel commodious and service unexcelled. Apply early for berths at City Ticket Office, 12 Kimball House.

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... at ...
WIGWAM,
Indian Spring, Ga.

THE CHINESE BARBER.

Complications Which Beset the Celestial Hairdresser.

New York Evening Post: Chinatown has now two barbers, and the monopoly once enjoyed by Lee Yu, of Mott street, is at an end, unless he forms a syndicate with the newcomer, who has a shop in Pell street. His trade is more complicated than that of his "foreign devil" colleague, and demands a longer apprenticeship. He shaves with a smaller razor and for a shaving brush uses what looks suspiciously like a cheap tooth brush. In lathering he applies a small daub of soapsuds which covers about 1 square inch. When this is shaved off, he daubs another little tract of skin, shaves, and so on until the task is over. Not only the lower face and neck, but also the temples, forehead, the space around the ears and the lower back of the head, are operated upon. For their treatment he has an ear razor, no larger than a surgeon's lancet. With this he shaves the fuzz on the back of the ear, the down on the front and the bristles in the ear passage. After shaving he polishes the ear with a cotton pad, and then a hard stone rubber. According to the tonsorial canons of the Far East, the model ear is pink and polished, like a carving in rose coral.

The hairs which grow in the nostrils are removed by tweezers. This operation, painful to an American, has no terrors for John Chinaman. He begins tweezering in youth, and at 25 is accustomed to the practice. According to the barber, the hair sacs grow larger and looser, so that each hair comes out with but little trouble or smart. After shaving comes the dressing of the queue. This is not a simple strand of hair, as it appears, but a rope in which a little hair is ingeniously plaited with black silk cords. The average queue is one-fourth hair and three-fourths silk. The barber unplaits it, lays aside the silk, shampoos, dries and oils the hair, rubs it with a silk cloth, combs it out and then braids it with the silk. After the braiding is over he scents the masterpiece with a very small amount of some perfume.

When the customer is in a hurry this ends the operation. In other cases he passes through a series of massage and Swedish movements. His head is rotated his back and shoulders pounded and rubbed, his arms and hands moved vigorously at every joint, the fingers opened and shut, and each knuckle pulled until it cracks. The barber must examine the eyebrows, eyelashes and fingernails, and attend to every blemish. For this purpose he has tiny scissors, camelshair pencils and instruments very much like those of the manicurists. For skin disorders he has many preparations, washes, ointments, powders and plasters. Young Chinese, especially the well-to-do, are eager to have nice complexions, and rely upon the barber for the cure of all cutaneous disorders. His compensation is very good, from either a western or eastern point of view. For a shave he charges 25 cents and for a full performance, with all the Oriental extras thrown in, 50 cents. In one respect he may be imitated by our own tradesmen. He uses a towel made of soft silk, which is a hundredfold more grateful to the skin than the cotton or linen tissues of our own civilization.

Music Teachers' Association.

Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 4.—The following officers have been elected by the Music Teachers' National Association for the ensuing year: President, Rossiter G. Cole, Boston; vice president, Oliver Willard Price, Indianapolis; secretary, F. L. York, Detroit; treasurer, Fred A. Fowler, New Haven, Conn. Next year's convention will be held at Asheville, N. C.